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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 277— BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Nov.	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	CALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,088
11th ,,	CALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £86
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,256
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,81	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLIA*	8,0[illegible]	....
1926			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,68	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,69	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,81	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
24th Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
26th ,,	BANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. BOX 122.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	5th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

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ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle. Cheques on Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line) and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve	Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,37 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
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N. M. MURRAY.
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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL
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Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amrsoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calient	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayangunge
Chandpore	Nasik
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cunjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehradun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Rangoon
Dhanbad	Rangpur
Dhulia	Rawalpindi
Dibrugarh	Saharanpur
Erode	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Timerelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Viramgam
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

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INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
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THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
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WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
Hindoos and Students.
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED Energetic CANVASSERS to canvass work for a large Printing Press. Apply Box No. 200, c/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A 2ND-CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning and Press Factory. Apply personally to Messrs. ALLADINBHOY SOMJEE, at Setna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, before 9.30 a.m.
A R391

WANTED—Qualified MIDWIFE for Charitable Institution. Pay Rs. 75 with free furnished quarters. Apply with testimonials stating age nationality to the undersigned. TYEBBHOY SALEHBHOY, L. M. & S., Surat.
A R396

WANTED—Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS Apply or see personally with copies of testimonials and lowest salary required, to CHAGGANLAL PITAMBERDAS PAREKH near Kabuta Khana, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay
A R. 376.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A well and long-experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON is open for ENGAGEMENT for a nominal remuneration willing to go overseas. Write to Box No. 592 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
B R387

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A BUILDING in Princess Street or Kalbadevi. Apply to Messrs. KORA & BHATT 19 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
A R. 385

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—500 BLANKETS! BLANKETS 500—For immediate Clearance, one lot of 500 woollen Blankets just manufactured by a well-known Indian Woollen Mill, suitable for servants, Policemen, hospitals and sepoys' use. Price Rs. 3 15/0 each. Apply sharp. Size 84" by 54" A.M. HAJEE, Yusuff Sait and Sons, 55, Chick Pet, Bangalore City.
T 22121

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

A Big GROUND FLOOR GODOWN in Bank Street Cross Lane, at a reduced rent. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Office 'Phone No. 22162.
C R378

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair BRAHMIN BRIDE of any community for a noble decent youth of good means. Moderate dowry. Apply Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R394

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University which will be vacant after April 30, 1925. Applicants should be Graduates of position with experience of University affairs. The Registrar shall be a whole-time officer. The salary offered is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by annual increment of Rs. 50 with benefit of Provident Fund. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, Patna University, Patna, on or before the 31st January, 1925.

R. SHAW,
Registrar,
Patna University.
22131

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Monghyr District Board on a salary of Rs. 600—25—800.

Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners notified under Government Notification No. 1198 T.M., dated the 18th June, 1906, as amended by Notification No. 891-T-L-S-G., dated the 23rd September, 1922.

Applications should be submitted in sealed and registered cover addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer," which will be received by the undersigned up to the 27th December, 1924. Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials required by the preceding rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

S. M. ZUBAIR,
Chairman,
District Board, Monghyr.
Monghyr,
The 5th November, 1924.
22075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Schools Committee's Letter—Intimating that Dr. Jeshalal V. Vora, Mr. S.L. Silam, Mr. V.J. Patel and Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar retire from the Committee under Section 39 (3) of the Municipal Act but are eligible for re-election (b) Election of four Members of the Schools Committee.

2. Letters from Mr. C. J. Dubash—Suggesting that electric lights may be provided at the corner of New Foras Road and Lamington Road

3. Letter from Mr. J. Jacob.—Regarding the nuisance caused by a fire-wood depot near his residence at Bhoiwada Cross Road Parel.

4. Letter from the President, Ghatkopar Iraja Mandal—Forwarding certain resolutions passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Mandal.

5. Letter from Mr. S. K. Hodivala, Constituted Attorney of the Executors of the late Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett—Regarding the assessment charges of a property known as Mahomedi Minar at Khetwadi.

6. Letters from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Jusub Sidik—Regarding the alleged removal of their client's goods from within the limits of the Grant Road Railway Station.

7. Letters from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors on behalf of their client Mr. Bapuji Savalaram and others—Calling upon the Municipality to give an undertaking that the license fees for carrying on their trade as brokers at the scalehed of the Arthur Crawford Market will not be insisted upon and that their clients will not be prevented from doing their business.

8. Letter from Messrs. P. S. Parekh and Co.,—Regarding the testing of certain pipes.

9. Letters from Mr. S.B. Sirkar—Regarding the assessment of certain properties belonging to him at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim.

10. Letter from the President of a public meeting of the Depressed Classes—Forwarding copies of resolutions passed at the meeting.

11. Letter from Mr. Sorabji Edalji Davar—Regarding the question of widening Lady Jamsetji Road at Mahim.

12. Letter from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors on behalf of their clients the Trustees of Govdhandas Sunderdas Charities—Regarding the question of the appointment of Professors and Teachers in the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

13. Letter from Mr. K. B. Safri—Suggesting that an Indian music Fund may be started in the Municipal accounts in order to provide small musical parties at suitable centres in the city.

14. Letter from Mrs. Hirabai Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman National Baby Week, Bombay—Requesting the Corporation to contribute towards the expenses of the National Baby Week.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

15. Recommending a grant of Rs. 78,431, to meet charges incurred in excess of the Budget grants for the year 1923-24 by certain Departments of the Municipality or inadvertently omitted by them from the lists of lapsed grants.

16. Recommending sanction to the capital expenditure of the scheme for chlorinating the Tansa Water Supply devised by the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works estimated at Rs. 1,76,379, being met from the provision of Rs. 8 lakhs made for constructing the Sion Reservoir.

17. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the nuisance caused by a stable at Anand Building Lal Baug Mr. K. V. Kapadia and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's Report.

18. Recommending sanction to the Personal Assistant and the Chief Clerk of the Commissioner's Office being respectively granted Duty Allowance of Rs. 30 and 30 each per mensem and to the Clerk doing Corporation and Standing Committee work in the Commissioner's Office being granted Duty Allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

19. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,700 to Mr. B. V. Vagh, Temporary Junior Assistant Engineer, Roads, for the purchase of a motor-car for use in connection with his official duties.

20 Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 13,000 to meet the cost of diverting a water main.

21 Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of repairing the sluice gates at Worli

22. Recommending approval to the Commissioner's proposal to enter into an agreement with Dr. Jijibhai Pestonji Nicholson for the continuance of a lease in respect of the setback land at his premises in Abdul Rehman Street.

23. Recommending sanction to an arrangement arrived at regarding the acquisition of certain property required in connection with the Nardulla Tank Scheme being cancelled.

24. Forwarding copy of the Progress Report of the Tansa Completion Works.

25-26. Statements of the Budget Transfers in respect of (25) amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (26) amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS:—

27. Reporting on the arrangements made by the Committee for introducing the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements in the Municipal Schools.

28. Requesting that the Secretary of the Committee may be supplied with a new Motor-car in place of the old car.

29. Requesting that the Corporation may select any one of the three names suggested for the post of Secretary, Schools Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER:—

30 Reporting on a letter from Mr. Mahadeo Anant Mahiskar and another regarding nuisance caused by stray goats at their premises.

31. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Yeshwantrao and others regarding the condition of De Lisle Road Cross Lane.

32. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Motilal P. Joshi and another, regarding the surcharging of sewers in Bhoiwada Cross Road.

33. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

34. Requesting approval to three public tennis courts being constructed on the Bhandarwada Reservoir Gardens.

35. Reporting on the petition of Mr. Dwarkadas Jekisondas regarding certain property tax bills.

36. Reporting on the question of putting up an up-to-date urinal on Mayo Road.

37. Reporting that a travelling cart has been substituted for a dust bin cart located at Samuel Street.

38. Reporting on the condition of Bhuleshwar Road, Kika Street and 2nd and 3rd Bhoiwada Lanes.

39. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for the construction of a drain at Nardulla Cross Road.

40. Requesting approval to plans and an estimate for providing a covered storm water drain in a portion of the proposed Foras Road.

41. Requesting approval to the work of erecting semi-permanent structures for the housing of the workmen working on the asphalt plant.

42. Forwarding returns of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

43. Requesting sanction to the provision of eighteen rooms as quarters for sweepers at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

44. Reporting on a letter from Mr. N. B. Kale regarding the inconvenience caused by the accumulation of water in the compound of Nene's Chawl at Girgaum.

45. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

46. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Improvement Trust to lay a level crossing in Scheme No. 57 at Sewri Cross Road.

47. Forwarding a report on the raising of a loan of Rs. 160 lakhs in the open market.

48. Reporting on a letter from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client the Khot of Powai regarding the damge alleged to have been caused to their client's land by the Municipality.

49. Regarding the question of opening separate dispensaries for women and children.

50. Requesting sanction to the pay of the Assistant Superintendent of Licenses being fixed at 210 per mensem from 1st October 1924.

51. Reporting on a letter from Messrs. Manohar and Co., Solicitors on behalf of their client Mr. Karsandas Ladha in respect of the occupation of his premises at Sion Road.

52. Requesting sanction to the laying of an asphalt pavement on a concrete bottom on a portion of Victoria Road near the toe of the west approach of the overbridge.

53. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

54. Reporting on the question of opening dental dispensaries for the poor.

55. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Ramchandra Gopal regarding insufficient supply of water on the last two floors of Hathi Buildings, Bhangwadi.

56. Requesting sanction to a length of about 450 feet of roadway from Ghorupdeo Road upto Kalachowki Road being paved.

57. Requesting approval to a revised design for the students' Hostel at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

58. Regarding the question of shifting a Hindu temple from its present site on Lady Jamsetji Road.

59. Reporting on a letter from Mr. V. S. Kurve and others, regarding insufficient supply of water at Chawl No. 53, Zaoba's Oart.

60. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1923-24 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

61. Regarding an amendment of the Prince of Wales Museum Act, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act so as to provide for the election of the Corporation's representatives by ballot.

62. Regarding the protection by means of iron railing of the plot on the Chaupati sands where the late Mr. Tilak was cremated.

63. Appointing Mr. P. A. Kelly to be a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee vice Mr. D. Healy, resigned.

64. Requesting that a draft amendment of Section 140 of the Municipal Act together with a statement of Objects and Reasons may be furnished for the consideration of Government.

65. Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustee's proceedings.

66. Letter from Major C. Fernandes—Resigning his seat on certain Committees of the Corporation.

67. Municipal Secretary's letter.—Reporting that Mr. N. M. Dumasia M.L.A., has ceased to be a member of the Establishments Committee owing to absence from three successive meetings of the Committee

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

68. From Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.—For amending the Municipal Act by the addition of the words "more dangerous than petroleum" after the words "oil of other sorts" in Schedule M to Section 394.

69. From Mr. N. V. Mandlik—For obtaining a report as to the outstanding bills that have remained unrecovered at the end of each half-year (during the last official year).

70. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, seconded by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—For requesting Government to amend Section 39 (5) of the Municipal Act so that the election of the Chairman of the Schools Committee can be made on the same lines as that of the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

71. From Mr. F. J. Ginwala—For obtaining the Advocate-General's opinion as to the exact interpretation of Section 89A of the Municipal Act in connection with the power of the Commissioner to make certain temporary appointments.

72-73. From Mr. R. A. Gole, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam—(72) For requesting the Commissioner to see that all tanks and wells in the City are cleaned at regular intervals. (73) For requesting the Commissioner to put up large placards in the chawls in the Mill area containing rules about sanitation to be observed by the tenants.

74-75. From Mr. R. S. Asavale—(74) For requesting the Commissioner to provide a urinal and a latrine on certain footpaths on the Soparibag Road and (75) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the consumption of water between 1st January and 30th September 1924.

76 From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—For expressing certain opinion as to the publication of Municipal advertisements in the newspapers.

77. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya.—For obtaining proposals for laying a water main in Hasali Tank Lane.

78-80. From Mr. M. A. Havelivala—(78) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to repair the footpath at Chowpatty. (79). For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to relieve the nuisance caused by race and other horses being trained on the Chowpatty Foreshore and (80) For requesting Government to ask the Western India Turf Club to discontinue the third enclosure on the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

81. From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri.—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to provide for ward elections being held according to the system of proportionate representation by a single transferable vote.

82. From Dr. Accacio G. Virgas—For communicating the opinion of the Corporation to the Commissioner of Police that second class taxis should be retained.

83-84. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola.—(83) For requesting the representatives of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust to expedite the report of the Trust on the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill and (84) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the preparation of the Schedules of land to be embodied in the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill.

85. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Jasle—For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to whether a Chairman of the Schools Committee after re-

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

signing as such can occupy the chair at the next meeting of the Committee without being called upon to do so.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

86. Regarding the question whether the services of an outside expert valuer of properties are necessary.

87. Regarding the question of the introduction in Bombay of illuminated signs for advertisement purposes and of placing advertisements on lamp post.

88. Regarding the question of taking rigorous action in cases of prosecutions instituted under certain Sections of the Municipal Act.

89. Regarding the making of an early and thorough enquiry into the causes of the constant dust nuisance prevalent in the City.

90. Regarding the question of converting the post of the Steward on the Office administration staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital into that of a Hospital Secretary.

91. Regarding the question of making by ballot all appointments vesting in the Corporation.

92 Regarding proposals for substituting a non-refundable Terminal Tax for the existing Town Duty.

93. Regarding the question of issuing a license for the Hack Victoria Stables at Love Lane, Mazagon.

94. Regarding the question of issuing a license for the erection of a smithy at No. 16 Love Lane, Mazagon.

95. Regarding the appointment of Deputy Commissioner during the absence of Mr. R. P. Masani proceeding on leave.

96. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1924.
22129

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH (Ad-interim) Dividend for the six months ended 30th September, 1924 at the Rate of Rupees three hundred per whole and Rupees one hundred and fifty per half share, and Jubilee Bonus of Rupees one hundred per whole and Rupees fifty per half share, both free of Income-Tax; will be paid at the Registered office of the Company on and after Monday the 1st December 1924 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 22nd November, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 22nd November, 1924, to SATURDAY, the 6th December, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ltd.
Sudama House,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 20th Nov. 1924.
22127

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1924-1925.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 20 DAYS' RACING, COMMENCING ON 13TH DECEMBER, 1924.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING, 11 DAYS. BOMBAY RACES 5 DAYS, AND BOMBAY SPRING MEETING, 4 DAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Inclusive of Entertainment Tax.

FOR WHOLE SEASON.

MEMBERS	.....	Rs. 75
NON-MEMBERS	.....	„ 90
LADY	.....	„ 25

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

3. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.

4. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Gentleman	6	0
Lady	3	0
Lawn Tickets	4	8

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Admission	2	0

THIRD ENCLOSURE.

Admission	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subjects to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order
E. F. LANCE,
Asst. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
15th November, 1924.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1924-1925.

LIST OF DATES.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING 1924.

1st Day, Saturday, 13th December, 1924.
2nd Day, Saturday, 20th December, 1924.
3rd Day, Wednesday 24th December, 1924.
4th Day, Saturday, 27th December, 1924.
5th Day, Thursday, 1st January, 1925.
6th Day, Saturday, 3rd January, 1925.
7th Day, Saturday, 10th January 1925.
8th Day, Saturday, 17th January, 1925.
9th Day, Wednesday, 21st January 1925.
10th Day, Saturday, 24th January, 1925.
11th Day, Saturday, 31st January, 1925.

BOMBAY RACES 1925.

1st Day, Saturday, 7th February, 1925.
2nd Day, Wednesday, 11th February, 1925.
3rd Day, Saturday, 14th February, 1925.
4th Day, Wednesday, 18th February, 1925.
5th Day, Saturday 21st February 1925.

BOMBAY SPRING MEETING, 1925.

1st Day, Saturday, 28th February, 1925.
2nd Day, Wednesday, 4th March 1925.
3rd Day, Saturday, 7th March, 1925.
4th Day, Saturday, 14th March, 1925.

C. R. CHAMBERS,
for Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 1st October, 1924.
22109

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 12063 and 12064 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Changooji Ramji Ghashe. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their registered office at Bombay House, Fort, within 15 days from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued.
R401

BERGER PAINTS.

THE AGENCY for Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., Paints Colours and Varnishes, has been TRANSFERRED as from the 15th day of October, 1924, to

E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

and all enquiries and orders should be addressed to their office at
45, DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.
22102

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of HOSE CANVAS 2½" will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of December, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHORO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office,
De Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay, No. 11.
22125

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE NAVSARI.

Suit No. 4 of 1922-23.
Darkhast No. 2 of 1924-25.

GENERAL MANAGER of the BANK OF BARODA ..... Plaintiff.
NARAYAN SAKHARAM SARDESAI, residing at Billimora ..... Defendant.

FOR SALE.

LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, LIQUID ASSETS, etc., of the Hind Candle Works, factory at Billimora, at the instance of the mortgagee, the Bank of Baroda.

LIQUID ASSETS.

Large and small boxes full of candles, boxes full of wicks, Lead sheets, wax mixed with paraffin, wax, soda sulph, soda ash, china clay, glycerine, pens, moulds, paraffin, pitch, pipes, other utensils and materials, typewriter and furniture, etc.

These shall be sold by auction on 8th day of December, 1924.

MACHINERY.

Glycerine plant, fatty acid distillation plant, autoclave plant, pressing plant, candle plant, soap-making plant, steam and water pipings valves, engines and boilers, workshop and general stores, shafting, pullings and belting, tanks, etc.

LANDS.

Survey Nos. 320, 321/1, 321/2, 322, 331, 334, altogether seven Bighas and one Vasa with standing mangoes and other trees, wells, etc.

BUILDINGS.

Factory buildings, engines and boiler houses, cellers, chawls, godowns, bungalows, etc.

Further particulars and conditions can be ascertained from the Jahernamas affixed to the factory building and on the Court Board. Lands, Machinery, Buildings shall be sold on 26th day of December, 1924.

I. D. SATGHERE,
District Judge, Navsari.
R403

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 5104 of 20/11/24 — No. 5122 of 22-11-24

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of KHOJA ISMAIL HAJI PRADHAN of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhebitant, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Merchant by profession. ..... Deceased.

(1.) KHOJA ESMAIL NURMAHOMED, (2) SAKINABAI JOOSAB and (3.) KHOJA JOOSABBHAI PRADHAN, the first two of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants and the third of Mangrole Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the first two residing at and the third temporarily residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. PATEL,

The 19th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. CHUBB & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22102

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE UNDER ORDER 5, RULE 20 C. P. CODE.

IN THE COURT OF NAWABZADA SAIDULLAH KHAN.

Revenue E. A. Commissioner at Peshawar.
Case No. 206 Revenue.

RAM NATH s/o Hargobind of Mohalla Dhownan, Peshawar City. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

MOHD. ZEKRIA and ELLIAS s/o Haji Muzaffer Khan, AZAM KHAN AND MOHD. HUSSAIN, sons of Mohd. Yaqub Khan and others of Chua Gujjar, Tahsil and District Peshawar. ..... Defendants.

Claim for Rs. 654-0-9 on account of produce money of 24 Canals and 18 Marlas of land, situate in Chua Gujar.

IN the case noted above it is the report of the serving officer that the Defendants, Azam Khan and Mohd. Hussain sons of Mohd. Yaqub Khan are living in Bombay and that there detailed address is not known Hence, as requested by the Plaintiff's counsel, notice is hereby given that if the said Defendants will not appear in this Court in person or through any authorized Agent on 15th December 1924, Ex-parte proceeding will be had against them.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 15th November, 1924.

(Sd.)
Asstt. Coll. 1st Grade.

22130

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3957 of 1923.

AKBARALLI MUSSABHAI RAJA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SALEBHAI SHAIKH TAYEBBHAI KOTHARI and others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and hearing, date the 28th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Pulic Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards and 33/100 of another square yard (102.33) or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 492.164 and New Nos. 14011, 1412, 14077, 14078. Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road, seventh Cross Lane on or towards the North by stables and on or towards the South by the property of Shavakshah Bomanji Chetin and on or towards the West by Falkland Road, 8th Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2291 and Street No. 92 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the borrower.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at 3rd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3688, New No. 10398, Old Survey No. 1/3267 and New Survey No. 5997 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ligal Pochet Bin Pochai and on the South by the said third Kamatipura Street assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1249, 50 and Street Nos. 123-25.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos. 492, 493, 539, 537 and 164, New Nos. 12011, 14012, 14077 and 14078 and Old Survey Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2122 Street No. 13 Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland 3rd Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Marwadi Porkha Dholaji and Now of Shukhanbai daughter of Noorbhai Dudhabhai and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Keshavlal Jamietram and now of Daramtas Vallabhdas and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Borrower.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Kurla, Sub-District Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, known as Lamzai or Kashirakfield bearing Entry No. (R.R.) 167 Survey No. 162 Pot No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 11000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East and West by the property of Malakh Saheb Sallakush, on or towards the North by the property of Phillip Antores and on or towards the South by the remaining land belonging to the said Essabhai Mulla Abdeali.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

21077

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

And

IN THE MATTER OF THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LD. (In Liquidation).

NANABHOY HORMUSJEE MOOS. .....Official Liquidator.

BY direction of the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers, notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed the 18th day of December, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the High Court of Bombay to make a call on all the contributories of the said Company and that the said call shall be for Rs. 7-8-0 per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1924.

SHROFF AND LAM.
Official Liquidator's Attorneys.

22117

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1876/28203 of 1924.

JACOB SADIC CHARIKAR, formerly residing at Umerkhadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

D. J. SAMSON, residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and (2) AREN BENJAMIN KANDLEKAR, residing at Ahmedabad, being Chief Goods Clerk, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Metre Gauge Section, Post Railwaypura, Ahmedabad, representing the All India Israelite League ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1, R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted the above suit on 10th November, 1924, in this Honourable Court against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the other members of the All India Israelite League praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 1,493-8-0 being price or work and labour done and materials supplied for doing the work of erecting compound walls at the Bene-Esrael Cemetery at Naw Gaum.
(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for MONDAY, the 5th January, 1925.

Dated this day of November, 1924.

D. M. DARUWALLA,
Registrar.

R400

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
IMPORTANT TO MILL STORES AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLER SHUTTILES, RING RABBETHS DOUBLING BOBBINS, PICKING STICKS, PICKING BANDS, UNIVERSAL PIRN WIDERS, LEATHER LIKERING FILLETS KIRK SHUTTLES, TUBULAR BANDINGS, MALLEABLE FLANGES ETC.

By order of the Office concerned, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th November 1924 at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 72, Meadows Street Fort:—

2 Cwts. Hairy Picking Bands.
10 Gross Roller Shuttles Bird Brand No. 11
60 Gross Ring Rabbeth 5" Lift Varnished of Wilson Bros.
40 Gross Doubling Bobbings 5" lift Double Shielded of Wilson Bros.
40 Gross Picking Sticks Hickory Wood 28", 29" and 30".
1000 lbs. Tubular Banding No. 3.
15 cases Universal Pirn Winder 7"
15 Sets Leather Lickering Fillet 1" of Dronsfield Bros.
112 Pairs Malleable Flanges of 17" by 4"
4 Gross Kirk Shuttles to fit Universal Tounge.
3 Doz. Gunmetal Lubricator.

A deposit of of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

TENDERS WANTED

THE CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, KIRKEE will receive sealed tenders for the following unserviceable stores which may accumulate upto 13th February 1925 the quantity being approximate and liable to fluctuation.

Tents, I.P. Private flies No. 200 Tents I.P. 160 lbs. flies No. 250, Tents I.P. 80 lbs. flies No. 50 and small No. 150, Canvas plain 20, Dhurries approximately 6 x 3 No. 400.

Within ten days from date of acceptance successful tenderers shall pay in advance 25 per cent of the value of above stores to the auctioneers and remove accumulated stores on full payment once every ten days. The advance amount will be adjusted finally. Tenders should be submitted with earnest money of Rs. 500 to reach the Chief Ordance Officer by Noon FRIDAY, 28th Nov. 1924, and marked "Tender for Unserviceable Stores." The earnest money will be returned in the case of unaccepted tenders.

Any further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

R399

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

150, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SOPARI BAUG, PAREL, PLOT NO. 61, KNOWN AS ABU MANSION.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Company, Attorneys for Mr. Nanabhoy Bomonsha Marshall, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimbhoy Cassumbhoy the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of October 1921, and the deed of Further Assurance dated the 17th day of June 1924 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property to-day Monday the 24th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 61 of the Sopari Baug Estate of the Board of Trustees of the Improvement for the City of Bombay situate, lying and being at Sopari Baug Road in the Parel Sewree Division and bounded, on the East by a Road twenty feet in width on the South by a Road forty feet in width on the West by Plot No. 62 of the said Estate leased to Nowroji Sorabji Bunshah and Kaikhusroo Nowroji Katrak and on the North by Plot No. 48 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Nathubhai Vithaldas Javeri which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 2588 and 2589 and Cadestral Survey No. 3/74 together with the building standing thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 582 (2), Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Company, Ismail Building, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5058 of 1923 (Dwarkadas—vs.—Kantabai and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 1st proximo sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion second and fourth floor, furniture such as arm and without arm chairs, writing tables, book stands, sideboards and dumbwaiters, fancy cabinets, reclining sofas, dressing tables folding suite of sofa and chairs single and double mirror door almyrahs, hat stands, double bedsteads, harmoniums, Harichand safe with stand, one lot cotton mattresses, carpets, utensils etc., eec.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 29th instant at 10—30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Padamsi Sea View 1st floor (West) Napean Sea Road (Dubash Estate) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, one sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by Marks, iron cots, almyrahs, E. ceiling fan, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Lawson, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERT, BENJAMIN WIMBRIDGE, DEOJI KANJI, AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS ETC. ETC.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Houghton Butcher (Eastern) Ltd., premises, next to The Automobile CO., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road, near Charni Road Station, the made to order complete household furniture by the above mentioned well-known makers, old blackwood carved furniture, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophone cabinet, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, sliding oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, very rich cabinets 3/4 size BILLIARD TABLE with cues, balls, marking board, etc. roll top writing tables and showcases reclining sofas rich wooden bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs and dressing chest of drawers, hatstands, Milner's safe etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding home.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO VESSEL MANUFACTURING MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE METAL PRESS IN WORKING ORDER.

Messrs. VORA & CO. Auctioneers, will on this day MONDAY the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Panjrapole Lane near Harichand Mancharam safe merchant the following by order of the party concerned.

Two Metal presses, 1 Roll machine 1 Lot loose parts of roll machine, 1 Motor in working condition of 25 H.P., 1 Shafting of 3 inches with pedestals 1 of 2 1/2 inches with pedestals, 18 Iron beams of 13 inches, 9 beams of 30 feet, 1 lot pullies, 2 pullies of 5 feet and 1 of 5½ feet, and many other articles used for manufacturing vessels, 1 lot Iron and Cast Iron vessel dyes etc.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day MONDAY, the 24th November, 1924 at 3 p.m. the materials for removal of the following Buildings.

Building Street No. 11; 11A; 11B; 25 F; Case No. 2; 126; Arthur Road and Parel Road Byculla.

Building Street No. 281/287; Case No. 181; Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 45/47; Case No. 53; Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao.

MENESSE & CO.,

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO,

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable stores surplus and redundant stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory Kirkee on MONDAY, 24th November, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass borings, cuttings scraps and scissol Cupronicurl with and without traces of lead. Lead scrap, Copper scrap Zinc scrap, Tin scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel sulphate, Paints of sorts: Soligunum, Bolts doors brass, Cloth wire, brass and copper, Eyelets brass of sorts, Clocks brass water three way pins keep split of sorts pipe, steam and hydraulic bands couplings brass Elbows, Sockets, Tees, Screws brass F. H. and Screws iron, F. H. of sorts, Cutters angulars right hand of sorts, drill, Morse twist of sorts, Saws circular for metals Wheels abrasive at, grit, of sorts Clocks recording portable and tell tale portable, Engines fire steam Merry Weather Stamps steel for metals, Weight brass etc., etc., other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent will be taken strictly. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

MAJESTIC FILM CO'S.

Masterpiece

CHANDAN-MALAYAGIRI

Time and rates as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The finest Theatre in the East
To-Night 6, 8 and 10.
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
Parts Seven and Eight
The concluding instalments of this remarkable travel film. A pictorial record of more educative value than a world of books. Further thrills experienced by the explorers in their homeward trek Northwards.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Eleven and Twelve

THE DESERT OF DEATH
AND
THE VITAL TEST.

More action. More suspense and plenty of thrills. Ruth and Burton brave further dangers to achieve their cherished desire. Realistic Desert Scenes and a miraculous escape from death at the hand of a poisonous reptile.

PATHE GAZETTE.
NOON WHISTLE
(Stan Laurel Comedy)
Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1 As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax).
Booking open at the Theatre between 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. to 11 P. M.

MADELEINE

presents
SANSONIA
in
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
LAST WEEK-CHAPTER IV.
The Happy end of Most Convincing Dramatic Story, vibrating
ROMANCE, ADVENTURE, LOVE, HATE & REVENGE.
Also a Screaming TWO Reel Comedy.
This Great Picture is supplied by
Messrs. J. PEARSON & Co.,
of Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TIMES & RATES AS USUAL
First Class Orchestra with JAZZ.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.
MANAPMAN
On Saturday the 29th of November 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).
EKACHA-PYALA
On Sunday the 30th of November 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.).
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

WEST-END

A charming Romance of a war-made millionaire and Social barriers—the story of a democratic Society girl who defies the conventional snobbishness of her aristocratic environments!

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A WILLIAM FOX SUPERB PRODUCTION
"WITHOUT FEAR"
(5 Reels)
The man, who had a million dollars, yet was one of the "people." Come and see him with
PEARL WHITE
who is ever the most wonderful beauty-Queen of the Screen without a rival
"WITHOUT FEAR"
The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a Screaming
WILLIAM FOX COMEDY
"Straight from the Farm" featuring Al St. John.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6 p. m.
"THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS"
Cinema at 10 p. m.
ELSIE FERGUSSON
in
"SACRED & PROFANE LOVE"
EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CHARLES RAY
in
"A TAILOR-MADE-MAN"
EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MORAN OF THE LADY LITTY"
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

Will be ready by 1st Dec. 1924.
Karnataka Handbook
(BOTH IN ENGLISH AND KANNADA)
PUBLISHED UNDER THE
Auspices of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee
CROWN OCTAVO SIZE
FULLY ILLUSTRATED
BOOK YOUR ORDERS EARLY AND SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT
PRICE PER COPY Re. 1 ONLY
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Printer and Publisher,
3/34, Manavarthpet, Bangalore, City.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

Rain has fallen locally on south Burma coast, in Konkan and at few stations in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan and on North Madras Coast.

Bombay reports half inch.

Forecasts:—Extension on North Madras Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, November, 21.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.834 inches.

Temperature of Air	77.5 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	68.9 "
Dew Point	63.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	63% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	4.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.. "
Minimum	69.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NE, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	164 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft	in.
Sat.	22	14	58	26	5	22	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	16	5
Sun.	23	7	49	26	3	23	1	52	19	11
		20	49	26	6		14	34	17	6
M.	24	8	44	26	11	24	2	52	19	5
		21	52	27	11		15	17	16	3
Tu.	25	9	34	27	6	25	3	44	18	9
		22	32	29	2		15	58	15	71
W.	26	10	24	28	1	26	4	36	18	2
		23	18	30	2		16	41	14	3
Th.	27	11	10	28	5	27	5	22	17	9
		..		..			17	23	13	8
F.	28	0	3	30	8	28	6	9	17	7
		11	56	28	5		18	7	13	7

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the Allahabad University Court presided over by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Ganganath Jha a resolution was passed by a large majority that it should be compulsory for students of the University to receive military training in the University Training Corps. An amendment that its scope should be extended to teachers below forty years of age was also accepted.

A resolution moved by Mr. Joshi in favour of postponing *sine die* the consideration of the question of establishing a separate university for Agra was lost after a heated debate.

OBITUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Nov. 22.

The death occurred last evening of Mr. Abdul Majid C. I. E. late Judicial Member of the Assam Executive Council. All offices in Shillong were closed to-day as a mark of respect to his memory.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, The Hon. Alice Douglas Pennant, Major General G. N. Cory, Major J C R. Gannon, Major L. M. Gibbs, Captain J. G. Pole-Carew and Miss Macartney arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday the 21st November and left the same afternoon.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s report for the week ending October 16th, 1924 is as follows:—

COTTON

The pronounced tendency of the market since our last has been towards lower levels, contributory causes being the continuation of highly favorable weather conditions throughout the Belt, increased Southern hedge selling and long liquidation actuated to a certain extent by the disturbed political situation both here and in England. Anxiety concerning the adequacy of this season's supplies seems to have been temporarily allayed and sentiment is again preponderantly bearish.

While we do not ignore the arguments of those in favour of considerably lower prices, it seems to us that some very important factors are not receiving sufficient consideration. It is evident that a large short interest is accumulating and although trade buying on the scale down is not as large in volume as might have been anticipated, the technical position appears to be much improved. The possibility of a strong holding movement throughout the South, should there be a further decline, cannot be ignored, the case with which the various co-operative associations are able to negotiate loans giving them an additional inducement to test their strength.

With regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the textile industry, all indications point to the probability that a turn of the tide has begun. The official figures published this week show that 30,122,384 cotton spindles were active in September against 28,945,603 in August. Further confirmation was seen in the announcement that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, one of the largest textile plants in the country, has decided to increase operations in its cotton division effective immediately.

The successful flotation of the German loan marks the first great step in the direction of a return to normal industrial conditions in Europe, and this will undoubtedly be reflected in a further increase in the Continental demand or American cotton.

The Far Eastern situation is somewhat complicated by the hostilities in China, but the end of the conflict appears to be approaching and the present high price of silver should stimulate the consumption of cotton goods throughout the Orient.

Under existing circumstances we feel that current prices are not unreasonable, and that spinners who take advantage of any recessions to accumulate supplies will have no cause to regret their action.

Simultaneously with the publication on October 25th of the Agricultural Bureau Report of condition and indicated crop figures, the Census Bureau will report the ginnings to October 18th inclusive. This is the first ginning report for which comparative figures are available, and for those who may consider them of assistance in estimating the final outturn, we give below the comparison for the last ten years (000's omitted):—

1914 Ginned to October 18th 7,620 Bales —17.9 per cent of total of 15,906 Bales.
1915 Ginned to October 18th 5,709 Bales —51.6 per cent of total of 11,068 Bales.
1916 Ginned to October 18th 7,308 Bales —64.3 per cent of total of 11,364 Bales.
1917 Ginned to October 18th 5,574 Bales —49.6 per cent of total of 11,248 Bales.
1918 Ginned to October 18th 6,811 Bales —57.2 per cent of total of 11,906 Bales.
1919 Ginned to October 18th 4,929 Bales —43.5 per cent of total of 11,326 Bales.
1920 Ginned to October 18th 5,755 Bales —43.4 per cent of total of 13,271 Bales.
1921 Ginned to October 18th 5,497 Bales —68.9 per cent of total of 7,978 Bales.
1922 Ginned to October 18th 6,978 Bales —71.7 per cent of total of 9,729 Bales.
1923 Ginned to October 18th 6,409 Bales —63.0 per cent of total of 10,171 Bales.

COFFEE.

Underlying conditions remain unchanged and futures have advanced to new high levels with but short-lived reactions due to profit-taking sales. Prices do not as yet appear to have materially restricted consumption, but feeling against the action of the Brazilian Government is growing in intensity and may conceivably result in a buyers' strike. With the present highly speculative situation, opinions would seem to be of no value, but although the market may work higher, the advance can hardly hold indefinitely.

SUGAR.

A slight improvement in the demand for refined has been offset by the effect of European selling and by reports of unusually favorable growing conditions prevailing in Cuba. Despite the temporarily strong supply situation, there would seem to be no reason for anticipating any material advance, and we would prefer sales of new crop positions on bulges.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

After a reaction due to what proved to be a temporary cessation of export demand, the market advanced sharply on bullish Canadian advices and exceptionally large European purchases.

We are of the opinion that all grains will work higher.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Decr/Jan. 17 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 1/4.

Tone:—Dull and Steady with very little business.

London, Nov. 22.

There was certain of amount liquidation during the week. This has been absorbed by steady trade buying and also by investment orders. American traders have not shown great interest but Continent and home trade buying quietly daily helps to sustain confidence on the present market condition. There has been excellent demand for brown crepes and other off grades. These with the short supply find ready market at full prices.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 21.

Karachi Barley Sellers and re-Sellers for Nov./Decr. Shipment 43/6 and 41/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

C. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 636.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 676.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 686.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 220½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 291.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.63 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 87.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.70.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.—Steady market. Exchange market closed steady with sellers for ready T. T. on London at ls. 1/16d.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Three months 3 15/16 per cent.
Six months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent. nominal.
One month, 2 per cent. nominal.
Three months 4 per cent. nominal.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market—Short money, easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate, 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 21.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 firm.
Bar gold 4.9.7 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/16 quiet.

London, Nov. 22.

Tele Transfers 1/6 1/16 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/4 Steady.

London, Nov. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 7/16
Tone:—
Absence of business. Speculators sold Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7-days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm, Christiania, Amstetdam, Switzerland.—Not received.

Belgium (Yesterday's)	96.00
Athens (Yesterday's)	260.50
Prague	154.37

London, Nov. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.83
Exchange on London in Germany 19.460.000 M.
Exchange on London in Italy 106.60

New York, Nov. 21.

Demand Bills 4.63.37.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 21 1/8

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 —1/8. t
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 —3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 —3/8
Conversion Loan £78 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £103 1/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 58 3/16 +1/16
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 3/8 —1/8

STOCK EXCHANGE

Shell transport has declared interim dividend of two shillings.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/5/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs 22/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 75/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 75/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 75/5.

London, Nov. 21.

Bar gold ready, s. 89/7.
Silver ready, d. 33-3.
Silver forward, d. 33-7.

TONE OF SILVER—Dull—Poor opinion. We think no reason to expect a rise in prices yet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/12.
3½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 109/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent. due 1930, Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1933, Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 99.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 95.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

November 22.

A further drop of 17 to 34 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation and nedge selling Liverpool has been reported 1 point lower to 2 points higher.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published yesterday in New York and received here to-day gives the estimated yield on 15th November 12,992,000 bales against 12,816,000 bales on 1st November previous report. No condition of crop has been given. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 13th November is 11,148,000 bales against 9,995,000 bales upto 31st October, and 8,374,048 bales last year. The Report is about what was expected. We still adhere to our opinion and continue to look for lower prices.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

General feeling confident. Market long think that market still over-bought."

In accordance with the further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 463 i.e. Rs. 6 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Japanese Houses were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 465. Around this level Shroffs were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 463 but again improved to Rs. 466½ on Exporters, Japanese and Commission Houses buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 466. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 463½ and going upto Rs. 464½ on buying by Jobbers closed at Rs. 464 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 446 and going up to Rs. 447 declined to Rs. 444½ on prominent Shroffs selling. Around this level Exporting and Commission Houses bought and the prices recovered to Rs. 448 which rate ruled at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 441 and gradually eased to Rs. 437 on general selling, but again improved to Rs. 440 which being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal Dec./January was nominally quoted Rs. 400.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the inquiry was limited.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November 22.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	464
„ „ Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	400
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	447
„ „ ..	March	..	440

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, November 22.

New York Market 21st Nov. 1924:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.96	Dec.		23.84—12	23.63	—30
24.20	Jan.	24.14—06	24.05—15	23.86	—34
24.52	Mar.			24.18	—34
24.78	May.			24.50	—28
24.75	Jul.			24.58	—17

New York spot on 20th Nov. 24.20—15; New Orleans 24.25—15.

Agricultural Bureau Report: gives the estimated yield as on 15th November 12,992,000 bales (against previous report of 12,816,000 as on 1st Nov.) No condition of crop is given.

Ginners report:—Ginned to 13th November, 11,148,000 bales. (Against previous report of 9,695,000 bales ginned to 31st October).

	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23	1921/22
Ginned to 13th Nov.	11,148,000	8,374,148	8,269,978	7,274,201
Final ginning ?	10,159,498	9,729,306	7,977,778	

	1920/21	1919/20
Ginned to 13th Nov.	8,914,642	7,604,320
Final ginnings ..	13,270,970	11,325,532

Telegraphic market advices: Trade good buyers at the decline supplied by long liquidation and moderate hedge selling. January highest 24.43 (11.15 a.m.) lowest 23.80 (2.22 p.m.) range 63 points.

Liverpool Market 21st Nov. 1924:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
13.31	Jan.	13.33+02	13.35+04	13.29	—02
13.37	Mar.	13.37—..	13.39+02	13.36	—01
13.41	May.			13.41	—
13.33	July.			13.35	+02
12.78	Oct.			12.79	+01
Egyptian					
24.10	Nov.			24.02	—08
22.75	Jan.			22.62	—13

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Thursday last estimated at 250,000. (2) American cross rate 4.63 1/4.

(3) Agricultural Bureau Report about what was expected. Record ginnings indicate farmers have marketed sufficient of their crops, and are now in position to hold balance for prices which they considered satisfactory; also if present prospects world demand are realised, carry over at end of the season will be no larger than last year. We have a favourable opinion of market but do not look for much change in immediate future.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Price
Jan.	..... 13.29 —.2
March	..... 13.36 —.1
May	..... 13.41 unchgd
July	..... 13.35 +.2

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4.000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.63. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 25.85d.
New York 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

Jan.	..... 23.95
Mar.	..... 24.32
May	..... 24.63

New York Noon Call:—

Jan.	..... 23.94
Mar.	..... 24.30
May	..... 24.58

New Orleans 10-45 a.m.:—

Jan.	..... 24.05
Mar.	..... 24.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's Price
Jan.	..... 13.35 plus .4
Mar.	..... 13.40 „ .3
May	..... 13.46 „ .5
July.	..... 13.36 „ .3
Oct.	..... 12.81 „ .3
EGYPTIAN.	
Nov.	..... 24.05 —.5
Jan.	..... 22.70 —.5
Mar.	..... 21.70 —.15

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	..... 13.20 —.8
Jan.	..... 13.25 —.4
Mar.	..... 13.28 —.8
May	..... 13.34 —.7
July	..... 13.28 —.7
Sep.	..... 13.00 —.3
Oct.	..... 12.73 —.6

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	..... 13.28 unchgd.
Decr.	..... 13.25 —.02
Jan.	..... 13.29 +.02
Feb.	..... 13.32 —.01
Mar.	..... 13.36 —.01
Apl.	..... 13.35 —.02
May	..... 13.41 unchgd.
Jun	..... 13.38 +.01
July	..... 13.35 +.02
Aug.	..... 13.17 +.03
Sept.	..... 13.03 +.01
Oct.	..... 12.79 +.01
Nov.	..... 12.67 +.01

Tone:—Barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed to-day at 5-45 p.m.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

M.G. Bengal 'Good'	..... 12.05
M.G. Bengal 'Fully Good'	..... 12.45
M.G. Bengal 'Fine'	..... 12.85
No. 1 Oomra 'Good'	..... 12.10
No. 1 Oomra 'Fine'	..... 13.10
M.G. Broach 'Good'	..... 12.35
M.G. Broach 'Fully Good'	..... 12.75
M.G. Broach 'Fine'	..... 13.15
M.G. Scinde 'Good'	..... 11.75
M.G. Scinde 'Fully Good'	..... 12.35
M.G. Scinde 'Fine'	..... 12.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	..... 24.02 —.08
Decr.	..... 23.32 —.13
Jan.	..... 22.62 —.13
Feb.	..... 22.22 —.12
Mar.	..... 21.70 —.15
Apl.	..... 21.45 —.15
May	..... 21.15 —.15
June	..... 20.90 —.15
July	..... 20.62 —.18
Aug.	..... 20.42 —.18
Sep.	..... 20.22 —.18
Oct.	..... 19.97 —.18
Nov.	..... 18.75 —.25
EGYPTIAN.	
Mar.	..... 21.75 +.5

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 21.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 67.000
Futures at New York:—

Jan.	..... 23.86 —.34
Mar.	..... 24.20 —.32
May	..... 24.50 —.28
July	..... 24.58 —.17
Spot Cotton at New York	24.15 —.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.90 —.35

Futures at New Orleans:—

Jan.	..... 23.94 —.32
Mar.	..... 24.14 —.28

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 1/8.
Silver Foreign mined 68 5/8.

New York, Nov. 21.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 453,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 113,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 174,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 56,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 1405,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,482,000 Bales.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 22.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	..... 23.88 +.2
Mar.	..... 24.30 +.10
May	..... 24.60 +.10
July	..... 24.64 +.6

Liverpool Nov 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	..... 13.23 —.6
Mar.	..... 13.29 —.7
May	..... 13.35 —.6
July	..... 13.29 —.6

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 21.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's Price
Jan.	..... 23.86 —.34
Mar.	..... 24.20 —.32
May	..... 24.50 —.28
July	..... 24.58 —.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 21.

Total Actual Export 6.000 Bales.
Total Forwarded 72.000 Bales.
Total Imports 157.000 Bales.
Total Stock 473.000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 28.880 Bales.
Water Twist 1/11 1/2
Printers' Cloth 4 6/8.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 21.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo J./F. Sellers 62/3. Dull, and easier.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo J./F. Sellers 63/6.
Australian J./F. Sellers 63/6.
Choice White Karachi N./D. Sellers.
Soft Red Karachi N./D. Sellers 61/6.
Tone:—Steady.

METALS.

London, Nov. 21.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 1/4
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.
Tine Block 258 3/4. Yesterday's 256 5/8

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 21.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov./Decr. Sellers £23 3/4.
Toria Nov./Decr. Sellers £24 1/8
Brown Cawnpore Nov./Decr Quoted £23
Brown Cawnpore Nov./Decr £23. Quoted, neglected and lower to sell.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov./Decr. Sellers £24 1/4
Tone:—Very slow demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months Decr. Sellers 45 1/8. Nearest value.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers etc., Jan./Apl. Paid 44/9

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was easier with very little doing, closed at £22 paid for Nov. Decr. Shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed firmer with improved demand from Italy and America at £29 1/2 Sellers for Nov./Decr. Shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay £11 1/4 Sellers for Nov. Decr.

London, Nov. 22

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Nov./Dec. shipment to Hull and for Jan./Feb. shipment to Hull at £22. In Barley Cargo, for Nov/Dec. shipment at 42/6.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 21.

The U.S.A. Department of Agriculture gives the estimated yield as 12,992,000 Bales. No condition of crop is given.

Cotton ginned up to 14th November 11,148,000 Bales.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Decr. Sellers 21/9
Jan./Mar. Sellers 21/9.
Jun/July Sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:
Jan./Mar. Sellers 21/11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan./Mar. Sellers 21/11.
Tone:—Steadier but still not active.
20th Cuban Sugar Feb./Mar. 15/4 1/2.

(Continued from column 6.)

110 bundles coir rope, 70 coils coir rope, 71 cases tea, 25 chests tea.

From Alleppey:—38 crates B Boxes.

From Calicut:—94 bales cotton, 30 jottas coir yarn, 690 bags cocoanuts, 272 chests tea, 21 ½ chests tea.

From Badagara:—491 bags cocoanuts, 30 bags copra.

S. S. Bahadur, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Calcutta:—20 bales Mosquito Netting, 409 bales gunnies, 779 bales paper, 6 kegs red lead, 500 kegs Paint, 44 drums paint, 28 drums boot Topping, 27 drums Linseed Oil, 109 drums Road Tar, 22 coils Manilla Rope, 340 bags Rice, 200 bags betelnuts, 72 cases tea, 208 bundles brass pipes, 97 bundles old Gunnies, 75 casks coal pitch, 101 casks coal tar.

From Calicut:—199 bags cocoanuts, 48 jottas coir yarn.

From Badagara:—20 robbins copra, 256 bags copra, 726 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry:—100 bags cocoanuts.

S. S. Mooltan, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Melbourne:—102 pipes tallow, 25 cases Orange cups.

From Sidney:—4 boxes gold bullion, 166 pipes Tallow.

From Adelaide:—109 casks Tallow.

S. S. Chindwara, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Monlmein:—7,937 bundles battens, 52,356 bundles teak Scantlings, 198,516 pieces teak scantlings, 751 pieces teak planks, 3,094 pieces teak squares, 425 pieces teak squares ends, 4,925 pieces teak posts and planks, 834 pieces posts, 2 drums Citranella Oil.

From Cochin:—1,500 bundles coir yarn, 82 bags dry ginger, 19 robbins dry ginger.

From Calicut:—20 jottas coir yarn, 72 jottas coir rope, 41 coils coir rope, 1,297 bags cocoanuts.

S. S. Varsova, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. from Bushire:—5 bags specie.

From Busrah:—20 crates, Pomegranates, 40 bags Pomegranates, 644 bags dates, 1,798 bundles dates, 16,385 baskets dates.

S. S. Newby Hall, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Lourenco Marques:—5,420 tons coal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

November 22.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
City of Hankow, Wilson, New York.
Manila, Naples, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

November 23.

Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Isobo, Martinolich, Hull.
British Sailor, Man, Mahomerah.

LOADING.

November 22.

Steamer Meerkerk, for Calcutta.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain D. C. Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busran, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Hankow:—The City Line steamer City of Hankow, 4,765 tons, Captain C. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Manela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Manela, 3,329 tons, Captain Maples, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Alavi:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Alavi, 2,157 tons, Captain P. H. Ward, sailed yesterday from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Isobo:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Isobo, 4,786 tons, Captain Martinolich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S. S. British Sailor:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Sailor, 3,444 tons, Captain F. Man, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

November 22.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—7 bales Kashmer Embroidered Numdas, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 2 cases cotton and woollen Piecegoods, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 4 cases Woollen Piecegoods, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 8 bales sheep skins Tanned, Meyer Nissim, 8 bales Goat skins Tanned, Meyer Nissim, 322 cwt Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S. S. Manka from Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd

For Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S. S. Margha for Havre:—300 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros

For Dunkirk:—100 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. California for Liverpool:—1 bale wool, Wilson Latham and Co, Ltd, 1,600 cwts Middling, R G Davar, 300 cwts Wheat, R G Davar, 300 cwts Gram, R J Davar, 150 cwts Wheat Flour, R J Davar, 150 cwts Barley, R J Davar, 34 bales cotton waste, D Karsondas and Co, 28 bales wool, Meyer Nissim, 35 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co, 123 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 30 bales wool, H Ramgopal.

For Marseilles:—15 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji.

From Glasgow:—5 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—32 bales wool, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 85 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co, 12 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Pilsna from Trieste:—22 cwts rough stone, R Gordhardal and Co, 220 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co, 55 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros Ltd, 116 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S. S. Anfora for Genoa:—1000 cwts Gingelly seed, K M Nathoo, 2,000 cwts Rapeseed, Volkart Bros, 10,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 100 cwts Mustard Seed, Volkart Bros, 39 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co, 220 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, D Karsondas and Co, 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Marya Petrinovic for Hull:—4,000 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 4,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, N V Vermanoned.

S. S. Newby Hall for Antwerp:—1,100 cwts Linseed Oil Cake, L Ebrampi, 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

From Ghent:—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 62 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Wardenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwts Cashewnuts, G Sachidina and Co, 153 cwts Gum, G Sachidina and Co, 10 cwts Cardamoms seed, G Sachidina and Co, 100 cwts Cashewnuts Kernels, V Bhasker.

For Gothenburg:—10 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Stockholm:—10 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Copenhagen:—20½ cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S. S. Kurmark for Dunkirk:—2,000 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Dundee:—60,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Isabo for Hull:—3,000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Moricko Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton Twist, C Bomanji and Co.

S. S. Shinno Maru for Hongkong:—150 cwts shark fins, E Molidina.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—152 bales cotton, N Manial and Co, 47 bales cotton, Ali Bros, 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—650 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S. S. Amur Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

November 22.

S. S. Jalavijaya, Agents, The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd, and Reduced from Rangoon:—8,621 bags rice, 606 pieces Teak squares, 235 pieces teak planks, 14,171 pieces Scantlings, 6,446 bundles teak scantlings.

From Colombo:—56 bales Mattress Fibre, 277 bundles old empty gunnies, 91 pieces steel Bars, 108 bags tea, 40 ½ chests tea, 31 chests tea.

From Cochin:—108 cases Tea, 40 drums Cocoanut oil, 25 bags dry ginger.

From Calicut:—25 bags copra, 448 bags cocoanuts, 65 cases tea, 91 bundles cotton refuse.

From Poonani:—147 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—58 bags cocoanuts, 20 bags copra.

From Cannanore:—104 bags cocoanuts.

S. S. Guzana, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Calcutta:—7 casks Lubricating Oil, 1,033 ½ chests tea, 366 chests tea, 19 packages jute yarn, 38 coils Manilla Rope, 1,982 bags rice, 652 bags Betelnuts, 50 bags Liverpool salt, 364 bales jute twine, 882 bales Gunnies bags, 226 bales Hessian cloth, 10 bales wool, 84 bales paper, 280 bundles old gunnies, 45 bundles old clothing, 102 bundles old brass pipes, 24 cases Betumnal, 44 cases Hardware, 20 cases Cotton Under shirts, 93 cases Toilet Soap, 38 cases Books, 67 cases Medicines, 17 bundles Hemp Twine.

From Cochin:—1,336 bundles coir yarn.

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Bombay Prov. Co-operative Conference, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 11 a.m., Sir Leslie Wilson to open proceedings, 11-30 a.m (2) Ladie's Conference, 3 to 5 p.m. Mrs. Hirabai Tata to preside.

BAND AT SIR P M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 24th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Weather conditions having now become normal, telegrams to and from Calcutta and Madras are no longer subject to delay.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st November to 6 a.m. of 22nd November, 1924:—

Small-pox 1 attack and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 94. Total mortality this day last year was 111.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 1st December, 1924.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Orvieto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

OUTWARD MAILS.

S S Pilsna for Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered, mails close at 10 a.m. on 1st December, 1924.

S S Orvieto via Dhanushkodi and Colombo for Australia, mails close at 6-30 p.m. on 25th November 1924.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" arrived London on Friday, the 21st instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 21st instant. Passengers travelling by the I. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Line s. s. "Colquhoun" arrived at Suez on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Clan Line s. s. "Urquhart" left Suez in the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line s. s. "Alpine" left Liverpool on the morning of the 21st instant.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Committee's November adjourned meeting will be held on Friday (the 28th instant) at 4 p.m. (B. T.), at the Corporation Hall.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. R. Bade on "Guinea-Worm" to-day (Monday) at Tank Bunder Night School at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM Y. C. C.

The following office-bearers have been elected for the year 1924-25:—

President:—Mr. J. M. Buch (Prof. Lalitji).
Vice-Presidents:—(1) Mr. Krishnalal Varma, (2) Mr. Jamadas N. Adhia.

Secretaries:—(1) Mr. Labhshankar Amritlal Dholakia, (2) Mr. Chaturbhuj Soneji.
Treasurer:—Mr. Sakarlal Parikh.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Dr. E. A. Parker of Wilson College will deliver Lecture II of his course of lectures on "The Influence of Anglo-Norman Life and Literature upon Middle English" in the University Library to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Normans in England." The lecture is open to the public.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union Messrs. Satyamurti and C. R. Reddi of Madras and Mr. Goswami M.L.A., of Calcutta will speak on the present political situation to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT C. C.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invited for the two seats from the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee up to the 27th instant till 5 p.m. If there are more than two nominations, the election would take place on the 29th from 11 a.m. (S. T.) to 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Samiti's Office.

BI-AMMAN.

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee has passed a resolution that this meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee learns with deep regret the sad demise of Bi-Amman and shares the bereavement with the brave sons of the mother, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, and prays to the Almighty for peace to her soul.

WOMEN'S FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. Mathiri Matthew, Hon. Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, Kunnamkulam, South Malabar, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Women's Flood Relief Fund:—

The "Madras Mail", Rs. 200; Young Women's Christian Association, Nagpur, Rs. 33-6; through Mr. T. T. Tharu, Bishop's College, Serampore, Rs. 18; the Secretary, Jaiaw Church, Shillong, Rs. 16; a Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Young Women's Christian Association, Indian Nurses' Club, Bombay, Rs. 35-4; Mrs. Alfred Robinson, Clementhorpe, North Shields, one guinea.

The following remittances have also been made to our representatives at the following different centres:—Trivandrum, Rs. 50; Kottayam, Rs. 50; Alleppy, Rs. 50; Ernakulam, Rs. 50; Alwaye, Rs. 50; Kunnamkulam, Rs. 100; Calicut, Rs. 100. With the advent of cold weather, the necessity of providing cloth for the distressed women and children is keenly felt. All are requested to help.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE

RADIANT CLUB DIVISION.

The volunteers of the above division has proceeded to Alandi, a place 13 miles off Poona, as usual 20 in number for Ambulance duty, to render First Aid and medical relief to the pilgrims coming there from different places for Darshan, on the occasion of the Kartiki Fair which begins from Friday, the 21st instant. The men will return on Tuesday morning after the duty. The public are requested to take advantage of this if necessary.

ALL INDIA POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

MR. JINNAH PRESIDES OVER 5TH SESSION.

The All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference held its fifth session in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Mr. Y. G. Talpade, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates made a lengthy speech and dwelt on many grievances of the postal employees.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Jinnah said:—

The aims and objects of your Union are to organise the Postal and R. M. S. workers with a view to secure a voice in the administration of the postal business, to promote and safe-guard the interests, rights and privileges of the postal employees and to get redressed such grievances as may be brought to its notice by all constitutional means and on recognised methods of similar Labour organisations to secure recognition of the principle of arbitration in settling all postal labour disputes, to co-ordinate the working of the different Provincial postal unions, to secure full civic rights for the postal employees to promote the welfare of the members of the Union, and to improve the efficiency of the service.

With these objects no one can quarrel; and I entirely associate myself with your demand for a fair treatment and just wages in return for the services you render in positions involving great strain and responsibility. It is only by sound and thorough organisation you can take a successful corporate action. Discipline, feeling of fellowship, 'esprit de corps' and self-sacrifice will surely secure the redress of your grievances at the hands of the Government. You have gained the first step. I am glad that your Union has been recognised now by the Government. The grievances of the postal employees are too many and I have noticed that you urge a fresh Inquiry Committee. You will therefore not expect me at present to discuss those various grievances in the matter of pay, prospects and other conditions of services. I also see that you feel that there is a differentiation in the treatment meted out to the Postal and Telegraph branches by Government. I firmly believe in the principle of fair wage; and I maintain that it is the duty of the employer, be it Government or private individual to encourage and help more sanitary life and surroundings of the toilers and promote the welfare and education of the children of those who labour. It is only by providing a fair wage and decent habitation and securing fair prospects, that it is possible to get well-contented and efficient workmen in any department of life.

I believe, a resolution asking the Government to give you a fresh Inquiry Committee has already been tabled before the Legislative Assembly and it is likely to come up for discussion in the next Sessions at Delhi, and I hope that those who are in charge of that resolution will be able to make out a strong case to induce the Legislature Assembly to recommend the Governor-General in Council to undertake fresh inquiry.

I have no doubt that resolution regarding the more prominent and urgent matters will be placed before this Conference and will be discussed with ability and reason and in a manner which will carry conviction and involve approval and support of the people and the Government alike. These resolutions will focus the attention of the authorities and must be carefully considered.

The Conference then formed a Subject Committee and adjourned till Sunday.

CORONER'S COURT.

"LOAFER" DIES AT PEHLVAN'S HANDS.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Saturday touching the death of Mohmed Ibrahim (39) who died in the G. T. Hospital on the 13th instant. The deceased was reported to be a loafer and a fighter. On the 10th instant at about 8-30 p.m. the deceased was near Mumbadevi Tank when one Mohmed "Pehlwan," came and three others and it is alleged, assaulted him with sticks. When deceased fell down Mohmed "Pehlwan," it is further alleged, sat on his chest and struck him with his fists. The assailants then ran away and the police removed the injured man to the G. T. Hospital where he died on the 13th instant. Medical evidence showed that the deceased was under the influence of liquor. He had fracture of the base of the skull. Death was due to basal meningitis resulting from fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death resulting from his having been assaulted by Mohmed "Pehlwan" and three others who have absconded.

PATHAN KHAN SAHEB HONOURED

The members of the Pathan and Punjabi communities of Bombay entertained Khan Saheb Samad Khan Pathan and presented him with an address on Sunday afternoon at Noorbaug in honour of the title of "Khan Saheb" being conferred upon him by the Government. Among those present were a number of Police officers, some members of the Municipal Corporation and the Government officials.

Referring to the Pathans in Bombay the address stated:—

At this juncture we may be allowed to say Sir, that the Pathans and the Punjabis in Bombay so far as the crimes are concerned are not as bad as they are painted. We however admit that there are some black sheep amongst us. We express our gratitude for the zeal you have shown by assisting the Police in clearing off such people from the City. We do not take exception to the Police sending away such men from the City. On the other hand we are pleased that bad characters who bring disgrace to our community and thus interfere with our daily honest pursuits of life are turned out. We are thankful to the Commissioner of Police, who in the course of 3 years has taken very keen interest in sending off undesirables who were a blot to the community and a source of trouble to the law abiding citizens.

Khan Saheb Samad Khan made a suitable reply to the address.

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

W. I. N. L. ASSOCIATION'S TRIBUTE.

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association has passed a resolution placing on record its sense of the loss the country has sustained by the untimely death of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu. The Association expresses its deep sympathy and sincere condolence to Mrs. Montagu and the other members of his family.

The Councils of the Bombay Presidency Association and of the Parsi Central Association have passed similar resolutions.

EXCHANGE BANK T. T.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling six and one-sixteenth pence.

GRAND OLD WOMAN OF INDIA.

ALL-INDIA LEADERS' TRIBUTES.

SWARAJ--ONLY MEMORIAL.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING AT CHAUPATTY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay Swarajya Party Rashtrya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and National Home Rule League a Public Meeting was held on Sunday at 6 p.m. on Chaupati Sands, to express Bombay's Sorrow at the sad demise of Bi Amma, mother of Ali Brothers. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

After a long time a large crowd had congregated on the sands which numbered about 10,000. As the leaders approached they were given a rousing reception while Mahatma Gandhi was cheered with his usual "yais." About a hundred ladies too had come to honour the venerable woman and a great and revered mother of India and stayed on till after 8, p.m. after the meeting dispersed.

MOTHER OF ALL INDIA.

Mrs. Naidu, in opening the proceedings said the whole India was mourning the loss of Bi Amma for she was the mother of not only Ali brothers but of whole India. She devoted her life for the cause of Swaraj and for Hindu-Muslim unity. When Ali brothers were in jail at Karachi she (speaker) saw her in the 'cooras' at Chisti Dargah at Ajmer and while hundreds and thousands of devotees were invoking the holy shrine for one blessing or the other Bi Amma prayed for the prosperity and freedom of India. That was also her last prayer at the death bed and she (speaker) urged Hindus Moslems Parsis and Christians to follow in her noble example.

MRS. BESANT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Joseph Baptista then read the following message from Mrs. Annie Besant:—

I desire to join in the homage rendered to the lion hearted and deeply religious venerable woman who quailed before no danger, and held her faith dearer than aught else on earth. Such souls ennoble all who see their shining example, they light the way of liberty and smooth with their bleeding feet the path which nations will tread. May the Eternal Light shine upon her!

MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed the meeting in Gujerati. At the outset he offered apology for not addressing them in standing as he was not strong enough to do so; besides he regretted that he had not the same voice which he had three years ago and if they found difficulty in hearing him he asked his hearers' indulgence.

Referring to Bi-Amma, he said when some great person in the world died they generally held meetings like the one they had held that evening and expressed their sorrow. He did not think Bi-Amma's death required that expression of sorrow or the Ali-Brothers needed sympathy of any one. For the death of Bi-Amma was so sacred that he thought every one should wish that sort of death. Her works were good and acceptable both to God and man. She devoted her life for God and his creatures, and to India she gave her two stalwart sons to fight her battle of freedom. Bi-Amma, therefore, yet lived though she was dead in her works. Fortunately evil done by men was forgotten and was not imitated but good works went to generations after generations and lived for ever. Bi-Amma loved God and her country, even upto the last of her life. He was present at her last moments, and was much impressed by her love of God. Just as in a Hindu religious home a dying person would take the name of 'Ram' so even she till she breathed her last kept up taking the name of "Allah." It was her conviction in life that so far as Hindus and Moslems were not united India would not get freedom. He (Mahatmaji) had a talk that afternoon with Pandit Motilal Nehru who showed him a letter he had received from America in which one of the ex-satraps of Bombay, viz: Lord Sydenham, was reported to have said at a certain place that India was the key of the world, i.e. for economic supremacy and exploitation India was the chief country. Islam was in many parts of the world, like, Morroco, China, etc., but in India the case was different. So long as Moslems and Hindus were not united there would no freedom for them. Bi-Amma was very fore-sighted and whenever he (Mahatmaji) went to see her at Delhi she used to pray for wisdom for Hindus and Moslems that they might be united, and always asked for Swaraj for India. It was not in her luck to see Swaraj for India, but she had given India her two stalwart sons to unite Hindus and Moslems and to attain Swaraj. The best way to perpetuate her memory was, he said, by not erecting halls, statues or buildings but by every one to vow to do his or her best to bring about Hindu-Moslem unity and attain Swaraj and thus follow in her footsteps.

LATE PARSI RUSTOMJI.

Mahatmaji then referred to another great loss India had sustained in the loss of Parsi Rustomji at South Africa. He said Rustomji was a noble soul and the citizens of Bombay should never forget his service to India as he too originally was from Kathiawadi in Bombay. Finally, Mahatma once again urged the audience not to pass a formal resolution and depart but to emulate the life of these two great souls of India, viz: Bi-Amma and Parsi Rustomji.

GRAND OLD WOMAN.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay then said if Dadabhai Nowroji was the Grand Old Man of India, Bi-Amma was the Grand Old Woman of India. For the service of India she devoted her life and she urged every woman to follow Bi-Amma's example.

Hakim Ajmalkhan said when her two sons were in jail Bi-Amma went all throughout the country fighting for the Khilafat and Swaraj. Her ideal of life was Hindu-Moslem unity. She had opened a way for them and it was their duty to tread the track she had prepared for them.

MR. J. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista paid his humble homage by associating himself with the tribute of love and esteem that had been paid to their departed friend, Bi-Amma. She would occupy a high place in the heart of every man and a high place in the temple of manhood as a model woman and a model mother. She had drunk deep of the cup of sorrow and no one could realize the anguish of her heart, the anguish of a mother, for in a skull, which mother could see her sons going to the dungeons of India for the love of the country and for the love of God? The greatest consolation that she felt was that she saw her sons filled with the fidelity to God and fidelity to their country. She was dead and India was weeping, but she might well say: "I have passed from the valley of death to the joys of heaven." Looking to her devotion and sacrifice he could repeat with Angel Gabriel, "Hail Bi-Amma, full of grace, blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali" (Cheers.)

SPIN KHADDAR.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj said when Mahatmaji propagated his gospel of Khaddar, Bi Amma began to spin herself and expressed a desire to be buried in clothes spun by herself. That showed her love for Khaddar. All Indians, therefore, to perpetuate her memory, he said, should spin Khaddar.

Sardar Mangalsing said when the history of India's freedom is written Bi Amma would occupy a prominent chapter. As Napoleon was made by his mother so Ali Brothers were made by their mother. She always felt for the sufferings of Akali and prayed to God for their relief from the present misery.

Mrs. Bhesania said Bi Amma was not trained in a high school or in the lore of literature, but she had a deep-rooted love for her country which every woman should emulate.

Dr. Rajabali Patel said like the mothers of Akbar and Sidhraj Jesing, Bi Amma gave India two warrior sons to fight her freedom and he prayed to God that He might create hundreds and thousands of Bi Amma in India.

MR. DAS.

Mr. C. R. Das said he was tired that evening and did not desire to make a long speech. Bi Amma could well be described as Bi Amma of those, whose good fortune was to fight for Swaraj in India. The first time he met her was in Chinchwada when her two sons were interned and he was called for advice in regard to their internment. Though Bi Amma was speaking through a *pardah* he felt that he was face to face with a power, distinction, love and patriotism. After that when her sons were imprisoned he met her at Calcutta and elsewhere when he was propagating for Council entry and she for anti-Council entry. She did not argue with him, but with affection and love told him to abandon his effort for Council entry. The lesson of her great life was that all Indians should be stirred. It was only one desire of her life, and that was, Swaraj. To perpetuate her memory, every Indian, he said, must dedicate his life for the cause of Freedom. If every man and woman were to do even a little to this end, he guaranteed Swaraj in a year. No resolutions, no speeches, and no propositions were necessary except to take the banner of Freedom which she had left and to proceed without hesitation, without doubt, and without fear for the attainment of that ideal. If she was not in their midst she was pouring her benediction over their heads and she was with them in spirit. They had simply to do two things (1) Fight the bureaucracy and (2) consolidate themselves. They could not fight the bureaucracy without consolidating themselves. The two things went hand in hand.

A RELIGIOUS DUTY.

Mr. Das then referred to Hindu-Moslem unity and said fighting for Swaraj too was a part of religious duty. There should be no feud for playing music near a mosque or a Hindu temple. If for God music was played for God it should be ceased to play too. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans should have mutual toleration. There were other lesser factors besides this, such as posts, votes, electorate, communal rights and so forth; but Mr. Das urged every Indian to start with the ideal that India did not belong to Hindus alone, but also to Mahomedans. In regard to posts he said out of every 3,000 Indians only one got a post and posts did not solve the question of poverty of India. In this, there was always the third party egging on which beckoned the Mahomedans and whispered in their ears that they had been betrayed by Hindus in regard to posts. (Laughter.) The great lesson that they learnt from Bi Amma's life was Hindu-Moslem unity, which they should make a part of their constitution.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the only lesson they could learn from Bi Amma's life was that whatever religious faith one belonged to, one should strive for Swaraj.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha appealed the leaders to bring about settlement in Punjab between Hindus and Mahomedans, which was the real key of India.

BE READY FOR BELGAUM.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a brief speech thanked the various speakers for their expression of sympathy in their bereavement and said India had lost a great warrior by the death of Bi Amma. She had a great desire to see India free, and if she did not see, it was God's will. It was up to every Indian now to vow to fight for Swaraj for India and Hindu-Moslem unity. The great battle was now coming at Belgaum and he urged all to be ready for it.

The meeting then terminated.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Legislative Department: Mr. G. R. Clarke has been nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. H. A. Sams resigned, Mr. G. C. Tew is appointed to act as the Custodian for the Province of Burma with effect from 27th October vice U. Po Nu for the purposes of receiving and dealing with such money as may be paid to him. Mr. D. T. Chadwick is nominated a member of the Council of State vice Mr. G. L. Corbett resigned. Mr. W. A. Cox. grave is nominated as the official member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. J. Hizlott resigned. Mr. A. Cochran (Bengal) member of Legislative Assembly has resigned. Consequently the Bengal European constituency has been asked to elect a person for filling the vacancy on or before January 18th 1925.

Home Department: Lt. Colonel H. L. Ferar on return from leave resumed charge of the office of the Chief Commissioner, Andamans and Nicobar Islands with effect from 27th October. The services of Mr. J. M. Wright the officiating Chief Commissioner Andamans and Nicober Islands are placed at the disposal of Burma from 27th October.

Political Department: Major K. A. G. Evan Gorden, on return from leave, is posted as Assist. Commissioner Ajmer-merwara with effect from 27th October. Lt. Colonel H. B. St. John, Political Department, on return from leave is posted to the Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States Lt.-Colonel G. H. Anderson of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent in Bundlekhand. Mr. J. B. Buxter's appointment as Consul for Belgium at Karachi is recognised. The appointment of Signor Antinio Covicchiani as the Consul General for Italy at Calcutta is confirmed.

Finance Department: Mr. G. N. Bower on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Bombay. Mr. A. Mitchell is appointed to officiate as the Commissioner of Income tax for the Punjab vice Mr. N. L. Darling, granted leave for eight months and a half. Mr. J. A. Richey is confirmed as the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India vice Sir Henry Sharp permitted to retire.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the carrying out of the detailed survey of 3 and 3 3/8 gauge railway from Myingyan to Paleik via Natogiva, a distance of about 68 miles by the Agency of the Burma Railways Company. The survey will be known as Myingyan Paleik Railway Survey.

The Governor General-in-Council has restricted, with effect from 18th January 1925, the bringing by sea or land into British India of any apparatus for wireless telegraphs to the cases in which the license to import such apparatus has been granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

VOLUNTEERS FOR BELGAUM CONGRESS.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Hindustani Seva Dal writes:—

As the required number of volunteers for the Congress have already been enrolled, the enrolment of volunteers is now closed. None need now apply.

The Nayaks, the District organisers, the Secretaries of the District Volunteer Boards in Karnatak are requested to ascertain and communicate the numbers of the volunteers that intend to be present at Belgaum on 15th December 1924 whent the National Flag will be hoisted and the volunteers camp formally opened.

But we, however, expect all the volunteers who have been enrolled to be present on the occasion.

The Office of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be removed from Hubli to Belgaum from 1st December 1924. All communications should be addressed to Belgaum thereafter.

Official and Personal.

Delhi, Nov. 21.—It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has been re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princess (Narendra Mandal) for the next year.—A. P.

General Sir William Birdwood, Captain G. E. Younghusband and Captain K.C.D. Dawson left Government House, Bombay, for England on Saturday the 22nd November.—A.P.

(Continued from column 6.)

keenly contested in the first half, when the Brigade attack had a large share of exchanges and their defence remained intact. The Muslim boys gave a good exhibition of clever stickwork, but their understanding was not so perfect. Their inside left, later, scored first two goals and Tarab was responsible for the third. In the closing stages of the second half the Brigade defence was shaky, but no more goals were added.

The final match will be played to-morrow, when the Maharajah will be present.

S. AFRICANS BEAT COLWYN BAY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

At an Association Football match today, the South Africans beat Colwyn Bay by four goals to two.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. DRAW WITH POONA HINDUS

AN EXHILARATING MATCH.

A large crowd turned out on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday to witness the trial of strength between the Hindu Gymkhana and a combined Hindu team from Poona. The visitors were as if staging "Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark", for a team from Poona excluding S. M. Joshi does not mean anything but that. The consequence was that their attack failed to make any impression on the Home team. The spectators were however treated to an exhilarating round of cricket. The Gymkhana knocked up 213 runs for six wickets and declared their innings. The Poona Hindus replied with 144 runs for nine wickets and only want of time saved them from an ignominious defeat.

For the Gymkhana, L. P. Jai put up the highest score of 57 runs including ten boundaries, J. G. Navle, S. S. Dongre, D. Shivram and B. D. Jog notched the respectable figures of 40 (not out), 31, 28 (not out) and 24 respectively. As the bowlers received little help from the wicket, Gadhshanker's capture of four wickets for 7 runs a piece is creditable. D. Shivram and S. S. Joshi divided the other four wickets between themselves. Fielding was fairly good.

For the visitors, Prof. D. B. Deodhar, L. B. Phatak and Gaikwar scored 46, 43 and 32 runs respectively. Phatak played an attractive innings contributing nine boundaries to the score. The other batsmen failed totally wrestling only 16 runs between themselves from the Gymkhana bowlers. The Poona bowlers hopelessly failed in their department of the game. The match ended in a draw in favour of the Hindu Gymkhana.

The score:—

HINDU GYMKHANA INNINGS.

L P Jai 57, Capt C K Naidu 14, S S Dongre 31, S S Joshi 15, B A Dalvi 1, B D Jog 24, D Shivram (not out) 28, Gadshankar did not bat, J G Navle (not out) 40, Bhat and V V Joshi did not bat, extras 3. Total 213.

POONA HINDU INNINGS.

S G Gupte 9, L B Phatak 43, V G Jadhav 1, Prof D B Deodhar 46, Gaikawad 32, M A Joshmukh 0, M G Karmarkar 6, Bhirge 1, Kaisarnadi 7, V Bhopatkar (not out) 7, Karlekar (not out) 0, extras 7. Total 144.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. AMERSEY'S XI.

In the two-day fixture between the Islam Gymkhana and Amersey's XI, the Gymkhana drew with the latter on the Gymkhana ground. Want of time saved the visitors from a heavy defeat. For some unaccountable reasons, Amersey's team failed to take advantage of the fast and true wicket and fell before the terrible attack of Tamboowalla and Gulam Mahomed, in the first innings and of the former and Botawalla in the second. Tamboowalla knocked down six wickets for 37 runs. Taraporewalla and Vajifdar's contribution of 53 and 32 runs in the first innings are highly commendable when their colleagues practically made a procession to and fro the pavillion. In the second innings, only Barodawalla and Sheikh Dinah could run their scores into double figures. Besides their fielding was awfully poor.

For the Islam Gymkhana Sheikh, Botawalla and Jamadar treated the visiting bowlers with scant courtesy and knocked up 59, 47 and 39 respectively.

The score:—

AMERSEY'S XI—FIRST INNINGS.

M B Rao 3, T T Barodawalla 8, S Gandhi 14, J Faria 7, H J Vajifdar 32, Sheikh Dinah 5, Taraporewalla 53, Desai 0, Shirke 2, Dr Tata (not out) 4, M M Amersey 0, extras 4. Total 156.

SECOND INNINGS.

Shirke 5, Barodawalla 25, S Gandhi 5, Vajifdar 2, Sheikh Dinah 14, Taraporewalla 1, Faria (not out) 3, Desai 1, Dr Tata (not out) 3, Rao and Amersey did not bat, extras 2. Total 59.

ISLAM GYMKHANA—FIRST INNINGS.

I A Shakoor 4, G M Sheikh 59, M H Vishram 27, Wahiudin Beg 15, A N Botawalla 47, S G Rascol 23, S A Jamadar (not out) 39, Gulam Mahomed (not out) 18, P B Irlani and K H Contractor did not bat, extras 32. Total 264.

DR. KANGA'S XI DRAW WITH KAPADIA'S XI.

Yesterday on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, Dr. Kanga's eleven played against D. K. Kapadia's eleven, the contest resulting in a draw in favour of Dr. Kanga's team. The former scored 253 runs for nine wickets and declared. Kapadia's team could only put up 163 runs. Nallasett, Contractor, Dr. Kanga and N. Marshall scored 61, 38, 36 and 32 runs respectively.

For Kapadia, Banaji, Engineer and Kalapesi scored 45, 35 and 29 runs respectively.

The bowling honours of the match went to Jamsetji who captured 7 wickets for 63 runs.

The score:—

DR. KANGA'S XI.

Bhappoo 4, H Contractor 38, N Marshall 32, S Kotah 15, J Elavia 10, N P Pavri 0, E Jamsetji 17, S B Cooper 15, P D Nallasett (not out) 61, M J Mamekshah 12, Dr H D Kanga (not out) 36, extras 13. Total 253.

D. K. KAPADIA'S XI.

J Elchidana 9, Banaji 45, H Engineer 35, E Kalapesi 29, P Pavri 12, B Mirza 11, A Doctor 7, H Baria (not out) 1, R Bulsara 1, J Mistry 2, D K Kapadia did not bat, extras 11. Total 163.

HOCKEY IN GWALIOR.

GOLD CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Nov 23.

The Gold Cup Hockey Tournament in Gwalior is coming to an end. The last match of the second round resulted in an easy win for the Aligarh team, who beat the Delhi Police by a margin of two goals to one. Aligarh gave an excellent exhibition of hockey and were superior to Delhi men in every department. Aligarh inside right was responsible for the opening goal which came eight minutes after the bully.

The Police have good forward, but not having played together their combination was easily spoilt by Aligarh half line. After persistent efforts Delhi left wing shot equalising the goal. Aligarh monopolised exchanges and Manzur added two more goals in fine style.

Ajmere had a narrow win against Jhansi in the first semi-final in the second game. Ajmer were without their Captain who hurt his foot badly. Nelson scored the only goal in the first half.

Jhansi played a vigorous game in the latter period and broke away several times, but were too slow to take advantage of the good openings.

SCINDHIA CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 22.

In the penultimate round of the Scindhia Challenge Cup, Aligarh beat the 24th Brigade by three goals to nil. The game was

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1924.

THE ACHIEVEMENT.

The All-Party Conference has come and gone. Has it been a success or a failure? The question is not difficult to answer. It has been both a success and a failure. The mere fact that such a Conference, representing as it did all parties and communities in the country, has been held is itself a remarkable achievement which is bound to produce an incalculably wholesome effect on our public life, if it does not give to our political agitation a new strength that will make it irresistible and shorten the distance between us and the common goal of Swaraj. Men, who for some years have kept themselves aloof from one another, men, whose views on the methods of achieving the common aim have become so sharply distinguished as to seem to be irreconcilable, men who, as the days and months and years passed seemed to find the gulf between them grow wider and wider while the wrongs inflicted on their common motherland became more numerous and more intolerable,—had only to be brought together once again on one common political platform, though only for a while, to deliberate upon the ways of meeting a common danger, for them to begin to realise that the things which unite them are infinitely more vital and enduring than those that divide them. The Conference met, in an atmosphere surcharged with doubt and suspicion. It has been dissolved in an atmosphere of good-will and hope to the creation of which the tact and courtesy of the two Presidents contributed no little share. It could not be otherwise. The happenings of the last three eventful and unforgettable years had left their legacy of estrangement, bitterness and suspicion and when the Conference met, it did so under the cloud of this legacy. But as it proceeded with its work, the cloud imperceptibly dispersed and the representatives of different parties gradually succumbed to the soothing charm, as though of a cool breeze, of that indefinable something which men call patriotism and which binds all Indians together, not seldom despite themselves, and they grew more and more conscious of another party, besides that on whose behalf they had come to speak and, if necessary, to vote—the party of India which calls every Indian, except the traitor and the unredeemed self-seeker, its own. The mood of scepticism, if not of downright pessimism, regarding the success of the Conference gave place to a desire very widely shared, except by a few die-hards among all parties, at least to do nothing to mar the harmony of the proceedings, if not to make every possible effort to see that the Conference did not prove abortive

The Mahatma, who with his unerring insight into the minds of his countrymen, has realised their yet unexpressed but nonetheless existing yearning for the mobilisation of all national forces under one flag and who is determined to secure the satisfaction of this yearning, gave the lead to the Conference which it was not slow to take up. In his opening speech he emphasised that the supreme object of the Conference was not to stress their points of difference—a process which has been overdone during the last three years—but to discover and understand the points of agreement and to see whether it was possible for them to come together and to work together, in connection with those points of agreement or not. The situation created by the Bengal arrests and the Black Ordinance promulgated by Lord Reading, on which the views of the different parties more or less coalesce, naturally offered the most favourable avenue for exploring these points of agreement. And the manner in which the Bengal issue was approached and dealt with brought into relief the salient features of the Conference. The constitution of the Committee, in which representatives of non-Congress bodies were given more than their due share of representation and influence, the generosity shown by the bulk of Congressmen in accepting a resolution which did not completely represent their view, afforded a striking proof of their earnestness to meet the wishes of their fellow countrymen outside the Congress, in every way possible, in order to make it easy for them to work under the Congress flag. This was as should be. Congressmen represent the elder brother of a divided family. Re-union in such a family postulates magnanimity on the part of the elder brother. On the part of Congressmen there was no lack of magnanimity and their conciliatory attitude touched, as it was bound to touch, a responsive chord. Occasionally, much heat was, indeed, engendered—wherever men belonging to the same or different parties gather discussion is bound to engender heat—but not a word was uttered either by a Congressman or a Non-Congressman calculated to give offence to members of the other party and never did it seem that the proceedings had taken such a turn as to make the breaking up of the Conference the only alternative. Lord Reading has appealed for public support to his repressive measures. The resolution, which the Conference passed will bring home to him that he was indulging in a cruel cant in asking for public support to measures, taken without consulting public opinion, which strike at the roots of individual liberty, and which are assuredly not likely to suppress any anarchical conspiracy if it exists, but which are, on the other hand, certain so to be abused and misused as to victimise innocent persons and those whose legitimate political activities are inconvenient to the bureaucracy. Though the repressive policy is directed against the Swaraj Party, it was as well, as Mr. Das said, that the Conference resolution regarded it as a challenge to all parties. Mr. Pal had on the first day appealed to the Conference not to isolate Bengal as it was isolated seventeen years ago. The appeal was endorsed in a most cogent and moving speech by Mr. Das and it was left to a Liberal, Mr. Chintamani, to make a complete and devastating exposure of Lord Reading's policy and to frame a powerful indictment of the bureaucratic system the existence of which is responsible for the present ills of India. Maulana Shaukat Ali, in a characteristically outspoken and engaging speech, pointed out that the Bengal repression had come as a blessing in disguise in that all parties had met together on one platform to condemn the action of the Government, but he drove home the lesson of the Conference by asking the Conference to see that its resolution was not treated as a scrap of paper but had such sanction behind it as to compel compliance with it. The sanction will be such united action, not merely protest and condemnation, on the part of all parties under the flag of the Congress as will bend the bureaucracy to the will of the people. The Conference has not evolved this sanction; but it has given proof and pledge that it is capable of evolving it. So far, therefore, it has been a success.

How, then, has it also been a failure? It has been a failure because it has not itself fully realised its own success and has not taken the tide of triumph at the flood. Mrs. Besant has correctly summed up the work of the Conference by stating that bold as was the step taken by Maulana Mahomed Ali in summoning the Conference, it was fully justified by the good-will, and real desire to discover each other's reasons for the opinions held and the genuine wish to see where agreement could be found or, if agreement were impossible, to ignore the differences or, if not to ignore, to recognise them without resentment. But the pity is that the Conference failed to grasp how completely the step was justified and to act accordingly—with the result that the action taken by it is more cautious than circumstances rendered necessary. We refer, of course, to the unduly long period that has been allowed to the Committee appointed by the Conference to consider the best way of reuniting all political parties in the Congress and to prepare a scheme of Swaraj. An adequate appreciation of the atmosphere generated by the Conference demanded the acceptance of Mr. J. K. Mehta's amendment which sought to shorten this period. A Committee, such as the one which the Conference has appointed to devise means of reuniting all parties in the Congress, could have been formed before the Conference had met by inviting representatives from all parties concerned to consider the possibilities of an understanding. If agreement had been reached between the leaders, it would not have been difficult to get it ratified by a representative Conference and thus ensure a united Congress at Belgaum. But, perhaps, men like Mr. Chintamani, who do not believe in miracles, needed a Conference such as the one in which they have taken part to realise that the days of miracles are not past. For, if differences have not been composed and an enduring settlement has not been achieved in two days, something not less remarkable has happened, namely, what seemed almost impossible a week ago has been shown to be possible of early realisation. Not only do Mr. Chintamani and his fellow-Liberals who attended the Conference feel absolutely no regret—*pace* Sir Chimanlal Setalvad—but positively rejoice at having taken part in the Conference and feel that it would be unpatriotic to abandon the attempt to bring about unity, so remarkable being the change in the outlook of participants wrought by the Conference. It is most unfortunate that an invaluable opportunity has been all but missed of utilising it to the utmost. Whatever the differences between the parties they are certainly not so formidable that they cannot be settled within a month if they can be settled within four. The need for avoiding avoidable delay is re-inforced by the fact of the continuance of repression which is bound to grow from more to more with the Conservatives assured of four years of power and in the absence of effective action on the part of the country to meet it. There is, however, consolation in the fact that if Mahatma Gandhi and his distinguished colleagues in the Congress have not succeeded in ensuring the presence of all parties on the Congress platform at Belgaum, in the mood of conciliation induced by the Conference the earnest plea of Maulana Mahomed Ali for the holding of the respective conferences of all parties at Belgaum received a warm and, as there is reason to believe, complete, response. More, the unity Committee has already commenced its work and the handsome donations by Lala Harkishenlal, Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar and Jayakar and the Non-Brahmin Party towards its expenses are an earnest of the general determination to see that it accomplishes its task successfully.

NON-BRAHMINS RETURNING.

We are delighted to learn that yesterday a considerable number of Non-Brahmin representatives from Madras signed the Congress creed. Among the new members of the Congress are leaders of the distinction of Mr. Narasimha Raju and Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, and it is their hope to serve as active members of the Congress and not as mere auxiliaries. We welcome their entrance and appreciate their resolve to take their share in the deliberations of the National Assembly As one of the results of the Conference, this change in the attitude of a rising party is as significant as it is happy. The Congress has had the benefit of the membership of many distinguished Non-Brahmins in the past, but the formation of the Non-Brahmin Federation in 1917 gave a check in South India and in the Deccan to the association of Non-Brahmins with the Congress. While officials welcomed the tendency of division they failed to foresee the prospects of re-union through the growth of the national sense and the acquisition of power by neglected classes. Whatever the sins of the Brahmins, it is to their lasting credit that they established it beyond doubt that, given equal opportunities, the Indian can prove himself the peer of the Englishman in initiative and efficiency. The Engishman's efficiency depends largely on his habits of authority, which again is possible through the craven sense of subordination induced among the people by foreign rule. Though the Brahmin could not have that advantage in the field of administrative competition, he proved his mettle and exploded the myth of the superman from abroad. For that, we all owe him a debt; but the Non-Brahmin of South India had his grievances against the long start gained by the Brahmin and the feeling resulted in bitter communal feuds. The Non-Brahmin organised himself for a little measure of preference and proved his capacity for public affairs. The bitterness could not, however, serve as a permanent asset to any third party. We have always held that the solution of the Non-Brahmin problem will be furnished by the Non-Brahmins themselves. It was to come through men who, infused with the spirit of nationality, would reach out for wider fields of action; through men who, while protecting their denominational interests, would strive for common ideals and take their place in inter-provincial leadership. The decision of Non-Brahmin representatives from Madras is a happy augury. It is likely they will have to use patience for the persuasion of more conservative spirits at home, but of their success in the task we have no doubt. The Non-Brahmin movement in the Deccan was the back-swell of the maelstrom in the South and we hope leaders will come forward from Bombay to support and emulate the new venture. They advance specific claims of protection and the Congress will have to hear them. There is no real obstacle to unity if parties act in the spirit displayed by the leaders we welcome from the Non-Brahmin ranks.

Notes of the Day.

Preposterous Demands.

It is to be feared that the death of Sir Lee Stack will be exploited for the better steam-rolling of Egypt by British Imperialists. If there is a deadlock, why not make use of an opportunity? Egyptian authorities deplore the tragedy and they are making earnest efforts to trace the criminals, but there is a rage of jingoistic intemperance in Britain. In the condolence message, His Majesty feels bitterly "the indignity inflicted upon my Army." Armies in Egypt repay indignities on the pattern of Lord Kitchener. To interpret the crime of a gang of miscreants as an indignity on the Army is unfortunate. The outcry in England is for preposterous indemnities and demands besides firm action—not against the criminals so much as the Egyptian Ministry. The apocryphal loss of Jenkin's ear brought territory and power, but we thought that such episodes of mean retaliation belonged to dead and degenerate epochs. Egypt has made herself obnoxious by taking Britain's pledge of independence seriously and the death of the Sirdar may prove to be a convenient event for chauvinist politicians. Egypt has agreed to the legitimate demands of apology, punishment of criminals and indemnity, but she has rightly rejected other demands which conflict with her independence and which no self-respecting nation can accept.

Indian Capitalists and Uganda Cotton.

"A Cotton-Merchant and Ginner" writes from Jinja, (Uganda).—

"The following few lines are of special interest to Indian merchants and capitalists and I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly give publicity to them.

Whereas 'The Kenya Indian Question' has fully enlightened every Indian in India as regards the condition of the Indian community domiciled in Kenya, the fame of Uganda cotton has made it famous among the Indian mercantile community in Bombay and elsewhere. There is not yet in evidence much direct effect of this question on the community here, but it is gradually making its way indirectly and if Indian capitalists and leaders of Indian thought do not bestir themselves in time the racial question will raise its head here and assume an even graver aspect, and then it will be too late to mend matters. As a rule it has happened that in all the Colonies Indians failed to avail themselves of the opportunities, so long as they were available, and we have begun to make noise after the Britishers penetrated and began to bring the pressure as a ruling nation. By this letter I only wish to request the Indian capitalists and premier Indian merchants to give their serious consideration to the following facts. I wish them not to think over them only from the point of big dividends and large returns, but to let their patriotic instinct bestir them and pick up this opportunity to maintain the self-respect of the Indian community and the good name of India in this Colony. This applies equally to the Tanganyika Territory and it is my earnest appeal that members of the capitalist and educated classes will make up their minds to settle in these Colonies and try to remove the prejudice existing against Indians and everything Indian and create in our antagonists a sense of respect for the Indians."

A Timely Warning.

The correspondent proceeds:—"The cotton production in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is increasing day by day and this cotton is second only to the Egyptian quality. The manufacturers of Manchester and Liverpool the Continent and Japan are always keen on obtaining these supplies. The cotton crops in these territories are increasing from year to year and in a few years these territories will be as important cotton centres as Egypt is at present. Last season the cotton crop of Uganda amounted to 1,30,000 bales of 400 lbs. lint and this season's estimate is put down at a 1,50,000 at a minimum. It is quite possible that in about 5 years' time the total cotton crop of Uganda will average from 2,00,000 to 2,50,000 bales a season. There is not profit of Rs. 50 to 100 per khandi in the cotton business here. Most of the ginners here being able to command very small capital of their own, the British and Japanese firms here advance the necessary capital and accordingly get a lion's share of these profits. Out of the last season's crop of 1,30,000 bales the Japanese alone bought more than 40,000 bales and they are trying to extend their purchases day by day. If rich Indians put up their own ginneries and take up the line all this profit will go to them—this is the point on which I wish to lay great emphasis and draw their particular attention. This matter is of immediate importance owing to the following reasons. There is a firm called the British Cotton Growing Association put up by the Manchester manufacturers and it is receiving great facilities from the local Government. Besides these firms, which have been established here for many years past, another firm called the Empire Cotton Growing Association has lately begun to devote its attention to the cotton trade of this Colony. I need not point out that these firms receive every possible help from the Government and it is difficult to say now far they receive direct and indirect help in the matter of the cotton tax, railway and steamship freights, etc. Unless the Indian capitalists gird up their loins to compete with such influential bodies the present Indian cotton trade in this Colony, which is nearly 70 per cent. of the total, will gradually decrease, and it will lead to the financial weakness of the local Indian community and Indian influence will gradually disappear. I hope that the cotton magnates and capitalists of India will take up this warning and will make up their minds to invest large sums in this line, at least out of patriotic motives, and try to preserve the present sound financial position and the influence of the Indians here."

GRAVE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

A 24---HOUR ULTIMATUM.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY DEMANDS REJECTD.

BATTALION PROCEEDS TO EGYPT.

20 SUSPECTS ARRESTED : SCHOOLS ON STRIKE.

WILL ZAGLUL RESIGN?

LEAFIELD. Nov. 21.

The assassination of Sir Lee Stack in has naturally concentrated attention upon the whole question of the Anglo-Egyptian relationships. It is recalled that when Britain made in 1922 an unilateral declaration granting Egyptian independence there were four reserved points upon which it was hoped complete agreement might be reached in subsequent discussions. Those points referred to firstly the Sudan secondly safe-guarding communications through the Suez Canal, thirdly protection of foreign interests and communities in Egypt and fourthly defence of Egypt against foreign aggression. Unfortunately the attitude of the Egyptian Government has made reasonable discussion difficult and in some directions impossible. The London meetings in Autumn between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the then British Premier and Zaghlul Pasha produced no good results as was manifest from Mr. MacDonald's subsequent despatch of October 7th to Lord Allenby, the publication of which showed that Zaghlul Pasha made claims to the Sudan which the British Government could for a moment consider. This attitude together with unconciliatory speeches of leading Egyptian politicans has steadily pointed to the conclusion that clarifying of the Anglo-Egyptian relations could not be achieved by discussion and that enunciation of certain rules and principles by Britain would sooner or later become inevitable. This belief has been strengthened by the Cairo outrage and it is anticipated that the communication which the British Government is likely to make to the Egyptian Government within the next few days will be of a firm and definite character. Further a special Cabinet meeting in connection with the situation is to be held on Monday. —(B. O. W.)

BRITISH NOTE TO EGYPT.

HEAVY DEMANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Cairo.—In addition to demanding a proper apology and the indemnity of half a million sterling, the British Note to Egypt demands the prohibition of political demonstrations, the withdrawal of Egyptian officers and units from the Sudan, Sudanese troops to come under the control of the Sudan Government proper. The Note reserves the revision of conditions governing the retirement of British officials, and insists on the retention of British judicial officers and financial advisers. It re-affirms the absolute right of the British Government to protect foreign interests in Egypt and calls on the Egyptian Government to cease all opposition in this connection. The Note further demands the most energetic prosecution of inquiry into the crime and consign punishment without respect for persons. It also notifies the Egyptian Government of the increase of Gezira cotton irrigation scheme from 300,000 feddans to an unlimited figure. The reply is demanded within 24 hours.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN GOVT. HELD RESPONSIBLE.

THREAT OF TAKING APPROPRIATE ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The opening of the Note to Egypt, as published by the Foreign Office, says: This murder, which holds up Egypt to the contempt of civilised peoples, is the natural outcome of the campaign of hostility to British rights and subjects in Egypt and the Sudan, which is not discouraged by the Egyptian Government, and is fomented by organisations in close contact with that Government. The Note recalls Mr. MacDonald's warning to Egypt of the consequences of failing to stop the campaign and says: In allowing the Sirdar to be murdered the Egyptian Government have proved that they are incapable, or unwilling to protect foreign lives. Concluding, the Note states failing immediate compliance with the British demands, Government will forthwith take appropriate action with a view to safeguarding their interests in Egypt and the Sudan.—Reuter.

ALLENBY PRESENTS NOTE TO ZAGHLUL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Note was presented to Zaghlul Pasha by Lord Allenby, who was accompanied by the Counsellor of the Embassy and escorted by a regiment of cavalry. Lord Allenby remained five minutes. He received a royal cavalry salute on his arrival and at his departure.—Reuter.

CEREMONIAL PRESENTATION.

Cairo.—The presentation of the British Note was attended with an impressive ceremonial. Lord Allenby who was dressed in a lounge-suit motored to Zaghloul Pasha's office escorted by the Sixteenth Lancers. He read the Note to Zaghloul Pasha in English and handed it over to him with a French translation. On quitting the office he stood to attention while a Royal salute sounded after which accompanied by cavalry he returned to the Residency.

The Note to Zaghloul Pasha is composed of two parts, one laying down panalties and the other specifying the requirements respecting the Army in the Sudan and the protection of foreign interests in Egypt.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 23.

The Egyptian situation was further considered at a specially called Cabinet meeting which began in Downing-street at mid-day. It is anticipated that if the present arrangements remain unchanged an important communication from the British Government to the Egyptian Government will tomorrow be handed to the latter by Lord Allenby and will afterwards be simultaneously issued for publication in London and Cairo.—(B.O.W.)

"DAILY CHRONICLE'S" ADVICE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 23.

The "Daily Chronicle" which points out that with the British interests are linked up those of other Europeans in Egypt says:—"It is not an occasion for hot-headed or nervous action on the part of this country. But it is assuredly a moment for firm and unmistakable action. The occasion can hardly be allowed to pass without a strong expression of the British view—that the public attitude of the Egyptian politicians is the real, if indirect, cause of the outrage.'

A similar line is adopted by all British newspapers.—(B.O.W.)

EGYPTIAN REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS REJECTED

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Egyptian reply to the British Note agrees to the demands of apology, punishment of criminals and indemnity.—Reuter.

LATER.

Cairo.—The "Ahram" declares that at a secret session of Parliament last night, the House was unanimous in supporting Zaghlul's intended attitude as regards the British Note, which is apparently to reject the demands except those which are strictly applicable to the crime namely apology, indemnity and capture and punishment of the criminals.

It is understood the Egyptian reply will be handed at the Residency before midday.

BATTALION FROM MALTA.

ORDERED TO PROCEED TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Malta.—The first battalion of the East Lancashire regiment, which has been ordered to Egypt, will proceed on November, 26th on board the liner Marglen

(Continued on page 9.)

ISMET PASHA RESIGNS

DUE TO ILL-HEALTH

FETHY BEG SUECCEEDS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Constantinople.—Premier Ismet Pasha has resigned owing to ill-health. Fethy Bey succeeds him as Premier.—Reuter.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF RESIGNATION

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Constantinople.—Ismet Pasha's resignation is more probably due to the defection of many of his adherents owing to their disagreement with his views and the general weakening of the Cabinet. Fethi Bey is a Moderate and independent-minded. He is the ex-Premier who previously resigned because he refused to accept the dictation of the party.—Reuter.

ITALY'S HOME POLICY.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Rome.—After a debate lasting several days during which the Government's policy was at many points criticised, the Chamber yesterday passed a motion of confidence by 337 votes 17. Eighteen abstained from voting.

The debate which hinged on the Government's policy in Home affairs was characterised by attacks on Government for curtailing the freedom of the Press and engaging in unconstitutional practices as regards municipal and provincial governments. The attitude of sections of the Liberal Party showed that while ex-Premiers Giolitti and Orlando were definitely against Government, ex-Premier Salandra representing the majority of the Liberals in the House still promised his support to the Fascismo regime.

Prior to the division the Minister of Interior, Federzoni, undertook to introduce an emergency measure dealing with the question of the freedom of the Press.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S POSITION.

A SOLEMN UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Rome.—Winding up the debate on Home Affairs, Sgr. Mussolini declared he had always tried hard to separate party affairs from Government affairs and solemnly promised to submit all questions to Parliament with a view to return to the normal constitutional regime.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF INTER-IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.

A PROPITIONS OMEN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The "Sunday Times" sees in the Premier's meeting with the High Commissioners of the Dominions a propitious omen for the future handling of inter-Imperial affairs. The paper says that this sets an important precedent and hopes that it may be interpreted as the determination to pursue a policy of closer co-operation between Britain and the Dominions on all subjects affecting their common interests. Such a policy is imperative if we are to build up a future commonwealth of nations on a sound and permanent basis.—Reuter.

CEREMONIES IN HONOUR OF JEAN JAURES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Paris.—A Havas Agency despatch says:—The ceremonies in honour of Jean Jaures, greatest French Socialist, began yesterday by transferring of the remains of the deceased from Albi, his birth-place, to Paris. The coffin was placed in a room in the Chamber of Deputies which was especially converted into a mortuary chapel where the members of Parliament and others kept night-long vigil. To-day the coffin will be exposed on the catafalque erected opposite to the Chamber and then carried in procession to the Pantheon.—Reuter.

"LARGEST SHIPMENT" OF U. S. GOLD TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

New York.—The "New York Times" reports that the shipment of gold bars to England to the value of two million dollars is being prepared in compliance with the request from bankers in London, presumably in connection with the German loan. The newspaper remarks that this is the largest shipment of gold since the war.—Reuter.

DEGREE OF PH. D. CONFERRED ON MR. SEN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The University of London has conferred the degree of the Doctor of Philosophy on Mr. S. N. Sen in recognition of his researches in meteorolgical physics.—Reuter.

EX-PRESIDENT HARDING'S WIDOW DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

New York.—The widow of ex-President Harding is dead.—Reuter.

QUITE SATISFIED.

HOPES OF CONGRESS RE-UNION.

MR. CHINTAMANI ON CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

Asked by the Associated Press of India to state his impressions of the All-Parties Conference, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said:—I understood when I received the intimation that the main purpose of the Conference was to explore possibilities of bringing together on the Congress platform again members of political parties who belonged to the Congress a few years ago and those who never were there. I knew that the Bengal ordinance would be an important subject of discussion, but I did not think that it would be the sole topic. As it happened the whole of yesterday and greater part of to-day were occupied with the consideration of the ordinance and Regulation three of 1818 and matters arising from them. I make no complaint of this. It is true that in their opposition to the Ordinance the Liberal Party, as was shown by the resolution of the Council of the Federation passed two days ago, do not go so far as the Swaraj Party do. The resolution adopted to-day was essentially a compromise resolution. I strongly deprecate meticulous arithmetic calculation of how much which party had to concede and how much it gained. It had been thought desirable that united opposition should be offered to the new policy of Government and that it should be clearly indicated to them what in the judgment of thinking India were the root causes and true remedies of the situation that led Government to think it necessary to promulgate the ordinance. This object I should think has been completely and admirably achieved and reading the text of the resolution I see no reason why either the Swarajists or the Liberals should feel at all dissatisfied with the whole or any part of it. Mr. C. R. Das in his speech did not conceal certain sense of disappointment that the resolution was not somewhat different and did not go further. I hope this feeling is not generally shared by members of his party.

QUITE SATISFIED.

The idea that an agreement should be reached to render a United Congress at Belgaum next Christmas has not yet borne fruit. But the difficulties were great and it could not be expected that separation which has now lasted more than six years could be ended in the twinkling of an eye. Articles in a section of the Swarajists press during the last few days have been marked by impatience of delay in reaching a settlement and by disposition to blame members of my party for the absence of immediate results. If such critics had firmly kept in mind the truth that nobody either created or maintained party divisions for the mere fun of the thing and had shown adequate appreciation of the viewpoint of the two or more parties concerned, they would have saved themselves disappointment. In one sense it can be said that the differences are not very material, and in another they assume formidable proportions and appear to be of a fundamental nature. It was too sanguine of Messrs. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali to think that all differences could be composed and an enduring settlement arrived at in the space of two days at a Conference called at a very short notice and concerned not exclusively with this subject. I did not come from Allahabad with the expectation that this miracle would be wrought. I am going back quite satisfied that after six years old follow workers who had been in the opposing camps all the time and the misunderstandings between whom reached the climax only twelve months ago, have, after all, met on one platform and been able to pass a unanimous resolution of capital importance.

CONGRESS REUNION.

I am equally gratified that the question of Congress reunion has been kept open insotead of hope being abandoned because success has not been achieved just now. A strong and thoroughly representative committee as been set up to investigate and report upon possibilities of bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished. It was further wise of the Conference to have committed to same body the supremely important task of reducing to concrete form the proposals of constitutional reform which Indian nationalists of all parties are earnestly striving for in order to present a united demand to the British Government and Parliament. I do hope the Committee may be able to accomplish successfully the work which has been entrusted to it. Even if it should fail I will not give up the endeavour as fruitless. If my opinion be of any value whatsoever in the estimation of any of the parties represented at the Conference and on the Committee I would tell them to try again and never give up hope. All being agreed that unity is worth having at any cost short of sacrifice of principle and conviction, it would be unpatriotic if the attempt were to be given up because of one disappointment.

POSITIVE JOY.

I would conclude these remarks by saying emphatically that I as a Liberal feel absolutely no regret, but positively rejoice, at having taken part in the Conference and I believe I am right in saying that my fellow Liberals who have also taken part share my opinion. I trust and believe

(Continued on next page.)

ADVANCING AS A SOLDIER.

MAHATMA CLEARS HIS POSITION.

CALCUTTA PACT ADOPTED

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held on Sunday noon, Maulana Mahomed Ali presiding.

At the outset a resolution was passed expressing the deep sorrow of the Committee at the death of Bi-Amman.

The President said the chief subject of discussion was the agreement which Mahatma Gandhi had made with the Swaraj Party, and he called upon the Mahatma to make a statement on the subject.

Mahatma Gandhi asked how many N. C. O.'s and how many Swarajists there were at the meeting. The number was counted and 28 Swarajists and 24 N. C. O.'s were found to be in the Hall.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

The Mahatma said he had no desire to divide the Committee. He simply wanted to know the composition of the House. He was sorry that he had not been able to consult the No-Changers at all in all the steps that he had taken since the momentous meeting at Ahmedabad. Now and again he had discussed only during the brief moments of leisure some things with some No-Changers. His ideas were developed from moment to moment. He was going to give them the real inward workings of his mind at the present moment. He was making discoveries in his search, of which he knew nothing before. That being so, it would be fair to say for any one that he (Mahatma Gandhi) was not a safe guide, and he must not be taken as any guide whatsoever. He signed the agreement only in his own individual capacity. In no case could he have signed it in any other capacity. He asked them not to be carried away by what he said; only if he could successfully appeal to their reason, would he ask them to accept the agreement. The success of the agreement depended upon the heartiest co-operation. As he had said in "Young India", he had not changed his views on non-co-operation; much less had he changed his views on civil disobedience. And to-day if he seemed to be marking time and receding from the position which he had always occupied it was only seemingly so. So far as he was concerned, he was always advancing as a soldier, for he claimed to be one. He knew instinctively where he stood. But he could not give emphatic and summary decisions which would command universal assent. That power, he knew he had lost. That being so, it was no wonder that his decisions appeared to be bewildering.

A Mutual Concession.

The Swaraj Party did not want to help the Government, nor to lay down their arms. They wanted to do away with the system under which they had been groaning all these years, a system which he had not hesitated to describe as corrupt, as satanic, as all that could be described against that system. He withdrew not a single adjective that he had used against that system. The more he examined that system the more he was convinced that it should be ended if it could not be mended, without the slightest hesitation and without the slightest delay. And if there was an interminable delay it was not for want of will on his part. It was purely for want of ability, and if he had entered into that agreement, it was for the purpose of furthering that cause. He would to-day give battle to the Swarajists if he could, but he found that he could not do it. Immediately he could do so, he would do it. The agreement was a concession both on his own part and on the part of the Swarajists. The Swarajists were entitled to an equal status in the Congress. He could not afford to divide the country. He knew the Swaraj Party was a growing body, and the best intellect of the country favoured some kind of Council programme. They thought that without going to the councils we could make no headway. There were the Conventionists, the Liberals and all ranged against the N. C. O. in that regard.

Swaraj Party's Achievement.

The Swaraj Party was the most advanced Party and they had changed the atmosphere, some said for the better and some said for the worse. They had for the first time made Khaddar state dress, and they had not hesitated to appear in the Council, in the Khaddar dress. They had hurled defiance at the power which had brooked no defiance up to a short time ago. All that was an asset which they must treasure. That being so it would be idle for them not to appreciate the things that were going on in the country. He found it impossible to lead a battle of N.-C.-O.'s or civil disobedience unless they had the intellect of the country with them that was to say a large part of the intellect of the country ranged on their side. As the Swarajists could not accept the Council boycott, he as a practical man thought he should come to terms with the Swarajists, because he thought that between them they should not lose a thing which they held dearer than life itself.

Repression aimed at Swarajists.

The next item that was taken objection to was his having subscribed to the opinion that the Bengal repression was aimed at the Swaraj Party rather than or not at the party of violence. He had heard much about it and it had gladdened his heart to find that there were Indians who were eager to see justice done to a Government which they otherwise disliked. They thought that the Government had not aimed at the Swaraj Party. But he was of a different opinion and still held that opinion. The Ordinance was an attack on the Swaraj Party. As a matter of fact anybody who went into the available evidence would come to no other conclusion and establish a *prima facie* case against the Government that the attack was on the Swaraj Party. The burden lay on the Government to show that it was not an attack on the Swaraj Party. And they would be hard put it to make out a case for themselves. Up to now he had seen no statement from the Government that such was not the intention of the Government and the authors of the Ordinance. Somehow or other his opinion was that the authors of the Ordinance were equally guilty with the Police. He would make ample amends if it were proved that they were not. It hurt his feeling that Lord Lytton who was a nobleman should have done this as also Lord Reading who was an ex-Chief Justice. He was sorry that there were two Englishmen who had lent themselves to such tactics, and he would respectfully ask them to disabuse the minds of the public of this suspicion. He had every intention of doing the fullest justice to the Government. About the resolution he said, the wording was his and not Mr. Das'.

Franchise.

The third and the last point was the franchise. He was responsible for it and if there should be any complaint or any grumbling it must be on the part of the Swarajists. Many of them said that they did believe in the potency of Khaddar, but they did not believe that Khaddar alone would bring Swaraj. He, therefore, saw nothing wrong in Khaddar for franchise being restricted to particular occasions. But there were Indians who did not believe in spinning and, therefore, there was a modified franchise. If all parties worked in one direction he was sure they would be able to boycott foreign cloth. But it required systematic working.

He wanted to make an appeal to the Swaraj Party. He asked them not to reject the spinning franchise even though they might be inclined to accept it as a sort of discipline. If they accepted the discipline they must accept it properly. He had entered into agreement with the hope of making every article of the agreement full success and they wanted to bring Swaraj nearer if not within their grasp. Some people thought that Swaraj was twenty-five years away from them. He did not think so. His head reeled at the thought of twenty-five.

About the whole-hogger N-C-O he asked him to remain a N.C.O. as green as ever. Non-Co-operation meant the turning of the search-light inwards for self-purification.

A Practical Man.

Concluding he said, he was a practical man. He also bent when it was required. He was bending before the Swarajists. He was bending before the Liberals also. To-morrow he might be bending before Englishmen because that was his creed, because he knew nothing else than non-violence. If non-violence did not succeed he had got violence to go back upon. "If non-violence does not succeed, then the grave is the only thing that I have to go back."

He then moved that the Pact be adopted in its entirety.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel seconded.

No-Changers' Informal Meeting.

Moulana Mahomed Ali at this stage suggested that they should adjourn and the No-changers should have frank consultation with the Mahatma. This was agreed to and the meeting adjourned for a while while the No-changers were having a talk with the Mahatma.

On the meeting reassembling. Moulana Shaukat Ali made an appeal to the Mahatma that the Swarajists might not be allowed to work in the name of the Congress and that point must be made clear in the Pact.

A member of the Swaraj Party appealed to the audience to stand by the Bengal Swarajists whom the Government had attacked.

Mr. R. Venkatram said that this agreement was not acceptable to him and many of his friends.

Swarajists Not Prepared for Change.

Desbandhu Das was not prepared to go in for a change in the Calcutta agreement straightway. The Agreement was arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party He requested them to pass the whole agreement as it stood and leave them to alter some of the conditions of the agreement

(Continued on page 8.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

MOROCCAN WAR.

SPANISH ARMY'S PLIGHT.

CAMPS DAMAGED BY FLOODS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Madrid.—An official communique says military operations in Morocco have been hampered by bad weather and floods. Military camps have been damaged. Working parties have been very busy in maintaining the lines of communication. General Primo de Rivera is unable to get into touch with Tetuan. The port of Couta has been cut off. Wireless calls for assistance have been received from ships. Quantities of supplies were washed away at Melilla and several sailing ships have have sunk outside the port.—Reuter.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

WILL IT END IN DEADLOCK?

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Geneva.—Owing to the fact that the Business Committee hitherto has been unable to agree regarding the programme of discussion there was no plenary sitting of the Second Opium Conference to-day. It is feared that the Present Conference is also destined to end in a deadlock owing to the opposition of a number of States to the American suggestions as regards the Japanese attitude over import certificates from which the deadlock in the First Conference arose.

Reuter learns there is no sign of the conflicting parties modifying their attitude further. Efforts are being made in Tokio to induce Japan to reconsider her standpoint.—Reuter.

PLAN OF WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Geneva.—After eight hours' discussion, yesterday the Business Committee of the Second Opium Conference drew up the plan of work which was submitted to the Plenary Conference this morning. The plan provides for the appointment of two General Committees for the purpose of considering plans for the limitation of the manufacture of drugs and the limitation of the production of raw material for export, also of considering general plans for amending the Hague Opium Convention. The plan also provides for the appointment of six sub-committees, one of which will be composed of medical, pharmaceutical and statisical experts, which will consider and report to the League's Health Committee regarding the need for drugs for medical purposes.

In the subsequent discussion, the Indian delegate desired to reserve the right to discuss the competence of the Conference later. Replying to the criticisms of Sir Malcolm Delevingne the reporter of the Business Committee pointed out that there was no agreement with the manufacturing countries with respect to the limitations owing to competition. He objected to the inclusion of hashish by this Conference, though he agreed the views might be exchanged with regard to it.

The Conference adopted the plan by 31 votes to 1 with reservation by China and two abstentions, namely the United States and Uruguay. The former's action was based on the absence of assurances on the part of the Conference that the American suggestions would be entertained.

The Conference also adopted the Polish proposal urging equality of representation on the sub-committees between the consuming and producing countries for the purpose of facilitating understanding. The Spanish proposal in favour of the distribution among the delegations of addresses from private associations was likewise adopted.—Reuter.

IMPORT OF OPIUM.

CHINO-GERMAN SYSTEM.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Berlin.—The Chinese Government has given sympathetic hearing to the proposal made by the German Ambassador in Peking that both countries must be bound by a system of import certificates recommended by the League which system only allows shipment of opium if the country of destination permits it.—Reuter.

MOSUL BOUNDARY QUESTION

REPORTED TURKISH WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Baghdad.—According to a reliable information, which has reached Baghdad from Mosul, the Turkish Commander has withdrawn all his troops behind the temporary frontier fixed at the recent Conference of the Council of the League of Nations. Since November 15th the stipulated date for the withdrawal of both sides, it would be improper for British forces to carry out the reconnaissances north of the new line and the belief that the Turks have withdrawn is based merely on the reports of the Iraqian observers who have crossed the frontier.—Reuter.

SIR W. BRANCKER AT COLOGNE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The report that General Sir W. Brancker had reached Bukharest is evidently inaccurate. A Cologne telegram, which has since been confirmed, states that General Sir W. Brancker arrived at Cologne today.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN TREATIES.

BRITAIN REFUSES TO RATIFY.

TEXT OF FOREIGN OFFICE NOTE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has told Rakovsky that Britain refuses to ratify the treaties with Russia, because she believes that the Zinovieff letter is genuine.—Reuter.

TEXT OF FOREIGN OFFICE NOTE.

The Foreign Office note to M. Rakovsky states that after due deliberation His Majesty's Government is unable to recommend the treaties, signed on August 8th, to the consideration of Parliament or to submit them to the King for ratification

The Foreign Office, in a separate note to M. Rakovsky regarding the Zinovieff letter, states that M. Rakovsky undertook to declare, apparently upon the internal evidence alone and without allowing time for reference to Moscow that the Zinovieff letter was a gross forgery, and said in support that the International was never described in its own circulars as the "Third Communist International" that M. Zinovieff never signed as "President Praesidium Executive Committee Communist International" and that the whole contents were a tissue of absurdities.

GENUINENESS OF ZINOVIEFF'S LETTER.

Mr. Chamberlain says His Majesty's Government cannot accept those assertions which are disproved by reference to official publications and the Soviet Press. Mr. Chamberlain continues: "But it is unnecessary to enter into details because the information in possession of His Majesty's Government does not leave doubt in their mind of the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter. His Majesty's Government, therefore, is not prepared to discuss the matter. You misapprehend the character of the representations of my predecessor if you supposed that they dealt with the Zinovieff letter only. The activities of which His Majesty's Government complain are not confined to the particular letter but extend through the whole body of revolutionary propaganda of which the letter is a fair specimen and which is sometime conducted secretly and sometimes, as you rightly remark unconcealed. The pronouncements of M. Zinovieff, boardcast throughout the world, are themselves a sufficient evidence of the propaganda in which the Third International with the knowledge and consent of the Soviet Government continually indulges, and this system, in the view of His Majesty's Government, is inconsistant with the solemn undertakings you gave.

EX-PREMIER'S OBSERVATION RECALLED.

In the note of October 24th Mr. MacDonald observed: "Nobody who understands the constitution of the relationship of the Communist International will doubt its intimate connection and contact with the Soviet Government". He further observed: "No Government will overtolerate an arrangement with a Foreign Government by which the latter is in informal diplomatic relations of the correct kind with it, whilst at the same time the propagandist body, organically connected, encourages and even orders the subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for its overthrow". This is true, and the Soviet Government will do well to weigh carefully the consequences of ignoring this pronouncement".—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO SOVIET.

PROSPECT OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The tenor of Mr. Chamberlain's communications to M. Rakovsky is generally approved of. The bluntness of its tone is noted, and has greatly surprised Soviet circles in London. It is not thought, however, that the Russians will seek a rupture of the existing relations, and the hope is still expressed that reasonable Anglo-Russian commercial relations will become possible.—Reuter.

BOLSHEVISTS ON PROBATION

"THE TIMES" ON NOTES TO SOVIET.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 23.

Commenting on the notes to the Soviet Government the "Times" expresses the view that they clear the air and adds:—"The present position of this country in regard to the Soviet Government is perfectly simple. The Treaties are cancelled. The de-jure recognition accorded by the previous Government is not withdrawn. The presence of the Soviet diplomatic representative in this country is admitted. Whatever trade is possible may still go on under the provisions of the trade agreement. But the Bolshevists are clearly warned that they are on probation and that they will not be allowed to repeat the experiment of combing the political and commercial negotiations with revolutionary propaganda. It is only by their actions and not by any further words that the capacity of the Bolshevist Government to conduct any kind of international negotiation in good faith can be seriously demonstrated."

"DAILY NEWS'" COMMENT.

The "Daily News" says: "We have always insisted on the importance of putting the relations of this country with Russia on a sounder and more civilised footing. But nothing is to be gained by ignoring the fact that the first condition of any such working arrangement must be the complete cessation of the sort of subversive activities of which the Zinovieff letter is merely a common-place specimen."—(B.O.W.)

QUITE SATISFIED.

(Continued from previous page.)

that at least a vast majority of members of the parties who have come share this feeling equally.

GREAT & LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH.

MRS. BESANT'S HOPE OF REUNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Dr. Annie Besant made the following statement regarding the All-Parties Conference to a representative of the Associated Press before she left for Madras to-night:—

It was a bold step, the step taken by Mr. Mahomed Ali in inviting well-known members of all-India political parties to gather together in Bombay, and find out the points on which they agreed. Bold as it was, it has been fully justified by the good will and the real desire to discover each other's reasons for the opinions held, and the genuine wish to see where agreement could be found, or if agreement were impossible to ignore the differences, or if not to ignore, to recognise them without resentment. It is a good augury for the future that such a meeting could be held, and not be dissolved until the proposed work was accomplished, for there were 400 persons present, persons possessing opinions strongly held, and expressed with frankness and clearness.

I was rather sorry to find that the first resolution to be discussed was the one on the Ordinance issued on October 25, for it brought the most sharply opposed views face to face at the very beginning. Sir Dinshaw Petit was voted to the chair, and he said that if impartiality were wanted in a chairman, he possessed that qualification in a high degree, since he had only landed a few hours before and had been out of India for months. He proved himself to be as impartial as a chairman could be, and proved an admirable president.

NOT MERE TALK.

The resolution, condemning the Ordinance and the anarchical movement naturally gave rise to a sharp and keen discussion. I spoke very clearly my own belief that the Ordinance was justified by the fact of a conspiracy and that I did not believe that it would be used in an unfair way to attack any political party, using only constitutional means and put the case strongly, knowing that the great majority would be on the other side, but I was listened to with perfect courtesy and patience. The discussion went on for several hours, and was a real discussion, not mere talk. Finally a Committee was appointed to consider the draft in the light of the discussion, and it sat till after eleven. The resolution was a good deal modified, and an important clause was added, stating that such movements as the present one would continue until India obtained freedom.

On the following day we met at noon. The Rt. Hon. V.S. Sastri was in the chair, and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani moved the amended resolution. He made a remarkable speech, fully argued and admirably expressed, and so cogent and powerful, that if I had not been fully sure of my ground, I should have been convinced and have voted for the resolution. But as it was, I only contributed the suggestion that the clauses of the resolution expressing the demand that Regulation III of 1818 should be repealed and the view that only freedom could put an end to revolutionary attempts. I stated that the National Convention and Conference had no policy but the winnig of Swaraj, so that my vote was personal. Discussion continued till about 3 o'clock when after a fine speech from Mr. C. R. Das, the resolution was put, a mere handful of us, National Home Rulers voted against the first part, which was carried by the rest of the meeting. The other two clauses were carried unanimously.

Then Mr. Gandhi proposed a resolution in which appointing a Committee to formulate the union of all parties, to propose and plan for communal arrangements and a scheme for Swaraj. This was passed unanimously and a Committee of 35 representing all parties was also unanimously passed. Mr. Mahomed Ali asked the Conference to lead all the Associations to join the Congress. He spoke very earnestly and as he finished I responded with the words that I would go to Belgaum and hold there the annual Home Rule League meeting, a declaration received with great delight.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

I think there is good hope of uniting parties without domination by any, or limitation of conscientious opinion. Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have had a great and legitimate triumph, and the Conference called by so representative a meeting is far better than the one proposed by myself. May the light be the dawning of a new day, the day of Swaraj.

NOT DISAPPOINTED.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Satyamurti of Madras made the following statement:—

I am not altogether dissatisfied with the results of the Conference. Considering the diverse political schools of thought and political temperaments represented at the Conference it is a matter, of some satisfaction that the resolution condemning the Bengal Ordinance was passed practically unanimously. It must now be clear to Government that they have not got even one thinking-man in the country on their side. I wish the resolution had gone further and expressed the truth that this was an attack on the Swaraj Party. But the Conference has clearly demanded Swaraj. The Conference has gone further and appointed a Committee to explore avenues of unity among the various political parties in the country. I pray that unity may be achieved. But, it is to be achieved by all parties realising the paramount need of immediate attainment of Swaraj and that under the existing political conditions there can be only two parties in the country namely, the bureaucracy and the people. God grant that it may be so!

MR. C. R. REDDY'S HOPE.

ALL NATIONALIST PARTIES WILL COMBINE.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, Non-Brahmin M.L.C., of Madras, made the following statement:—

There appears to be a real desire for unity, but how far there are clear ideas behind this desire it is impossible to say. The Bengal Ordinance was condemned, but nothing was said regarding the action to be taken if the repression continued and what common organization or coalition would direct that action. The representatives of some parties seemed to have come to drive bargain with the Congress in, what they imagined, its hour of need and others merely to pose as Nationalists and pro-Congressmen with a view to better their election prospects. The tests of unity are common action and common directorate. It remains to be seen if these tests will be fulfilled. There seems to be an idea that a united demand will somehow lead to united action of a sufficiently decisive type. Our recent history does not encourage this hope. Anyhow it is something gained that all have exhibited verbal unity. The country will watch and see what the different parties will do if repression is not withdrawn. I am confident of one result—that all really Nationalist parties will combine and in future, there will be only two parties, the party of Government and the party of the people, the latter pledged to Swaraj and immediate expansion of national rights.

ADVANCING AS A SOLDIER.

(Continued from page 7)

That would be a graceful thing for them all to do.

No Amendment Allowed.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he thought that they should either accept the whole agreement or reject it 'in toto.' They could not move amendments.

Adjournment Suggested.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said that looking to the feeling of the House, he would like to adjourn the meeting for an hour so that the Swaraj Party might come to its conclusions regarding the changes as well the No-Changers.

Das:—"We are not prepared for it."

Agreement in Spirit.

Vardnjari said that he rose to support the agreement in spirit but oppose in all details. If it was necessary to raise the flag of mutiny, he was prepared to do so.

He was prepared to go under the exclusive leadership of the Swarajists, but he was against the suspension of Non-Co-operation. We were deliberately called upon to court attrition when we were asked to suspend the N. C. O. Programme. The Ordinance was not only an attack but an insult to the manhood of the nation. They had become so dull that he would ask the nation to be lashed into action.

Follow The Jathadar.

Sardar Mangal Singh said that he neither supported nor to opposed the resolution. He did not appreciate the wordy warfare in the face of a national catastrophe. The requirements of the hour were to follow the Jathadar. They owed a duty to their comrades of Bengal and the Punjab and asked them to present a united front to the foreign bureaucracy.

Mahatma Gandhi in winding up the debate asked them either to accept the Pact in its entirety and depend upon the Swaraj Party to make the changes suggested, or reject it. But they could not amend, as such amendments could not be accepted by the Swaraj Party without consulting the Council.

In the end the Pact was accepted, only two voting against.

The meeting then terminated.

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING

CALCUTTA PACT RATIFIED.

Soon after the A.I.C.C. meeting was over there was a meeting of the Swaraj Party to consider the terms of the Calcutta Agreement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party. The meeting passed the following two resolutions unanimously:—

(1) "Resolved that the arrangement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party at Calcutta be accepted"

(2) "Resolved that Deshbandhu C.R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru be authorized to add a note to the following effect to the Calcutta Agreement in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi:—

"This arrangement does not preclude any Congressman, who on conscientious grounds, desires to practise Non-Co-operation in person from doing so without prejudice to, or interference with the activities of the Swaraj Party on behalf of the Congress."

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The "Madras Mail" says the Hon. the Rajah of Panagal will proceed to Delhi on Monday. His visit is connected with the Hindhu Religious Endowments Bill which is now awaiting the Viceroy's assent.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

EXCITING SCENES ON ASHTAMI DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Nov. 21.

The Ashtami festival at Vaikom passed off yesterday without serious trouble. The Satyagrahis continued picketing at four barricades. Over 50,000 caste-Hindu pilgrims from different places turned up for worship, and several of these visited the Satyagraha Ashram, contributing their mite to the Ashram Fund, and attended a meeting at which speeches were made urging the removal of the disabilities of the "depressed classes." There were exciting scenes when the temple deity was taken in procession.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

BAN ON HAR DYAL?

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day devoted four hours to the discussion of non-official resolution recommending to Government the withdrawal of its notification prescribing with effect from the 'Kharif' of 1924 a new schedule of occupiers' rates for the chief canals of the Punjab, and directing instead the collection of 'Asiana' at rates prevailing before April 1924. The discussion had not concluded when the Council adjourned till Monday.

WARRANTS AGAINST LALA HARDYAL

At question time to-day. Sir John Maynard in reply to a question regarding the ban on Lala Har Dyal from entering the Punjab informed the House that Government knew of the whereabouts of Har Dyal who was alleged to have taken part in the Ghadar Movement. Government was not prepared to answer a question whether there were any restrictions against Lala Har Dyal's entering the Punjab and whether there were any warrants out against him intended to be executed if and when he entered British India.

C. P. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, Nov. 22.

The 6th C. P. Khilafat Conference was held at Raipur on the 18th instant under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali. The proceedings commenced with an expression of profound sorrow on the sad demise of Bi Amman and a hearty tribute to the invaluable services rendered by her to the cause of Islam and the motherland. The presidential address, though for want of time delivered extempore, was very effective. The Maulana successfully impressed upon the audience the supreme necessity of putting forth redoubled efforts for the reclamation of the Khilafat and attainment of Swarajya. Organised solidarity among the Mahomedans and the unfailing unity with the sister communities of India were appealingly emphasized.

The following resolutions among others were unanimously passed.

"This Conference views with regret and indignation the existing communal tension at Jabbulpore, Nagpur, Kamptee, Saugor, and Dhamtari and requests the local leaders to settle up these unmanly differences and prepare the public for early attainment of Swarajya and to establish unfailing unity among the different communities on the basis of the Delhi Unity Conference resolutions.

"This Conference condemns the lawless Ordinance recently introduced in Bengal by the Viceroy and demands its immediate repeal and this Conference offers its wholehearted support and sympathy for the people of Bengal in this their hour of trial."

"This Conference requests all Khilafat Committees and Khilafat workers in the province to focus their attention on the constructive programme and to collect requisite funds to make it a success."

"This Conference requests the Musalmans to begin atonce daily use of Charkha in their homes and to use khaddar giving up the use of foreign cloth."

INVESTITURE FUNCTION AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Viceroy held an investiture at the Viceregal Lodge this evening when titles and decorations were conferred upon various English and Indian gentlemen. The function took place as usual in the big dining hall and was an impressive and successful affair.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

His Excellency Sir William Marris presides over the convocation of the Lucknow University on 15th December.

CABLE ITEM.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 23.

In a report by the Ministry of the Health Committee on the new methods of house construction encouragement is given to local authorities to adopt steel-house on wooden framing as being a reasonable method of providing immediate housing accommodation.—(B.O.W.)

Lahore, Nov. 22.—The Punjab Government has sanctioned concession rates for the carriage of 'bhusa' by rail from all stations between and including Phillaur and Ambala Cantonment to Jagadhri and Kalanaur on the N.W. Railway. This is to encourage the import of 'bhusa' into the area affected by the recent floods.—A.P.

GENERAL NATHISIUS' SENTENCE

"INFAMOUS ACT OF VENGEANCE."

BERLIN PRESS ANGRY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Berlin.—The whole press is indignant at the sentence passed on General Nathisius. The trial is described as a farce and the sentence an infamous act of vengeance. Even the moderate "Borliner Tageblatt" is very angry, and says unless the sentence is promptly quashed it will be an incredible disgrace for the French democracy and the Herriot Cabinet.

Nationalist papers demand German reprisals.

ATTITUDE OF GERMAN GOVT.

There is no doubt that the German Government will take further action in the matter, especially as the verdict will be a good election propaganda for the nationalists against the policy of reconciliation with France.—Reuter.

LOAN FOR FRANCE FROM MORGANS.

CHAMBER ADOPTS BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted a Bill authorising the Government to raise a loan through the American bankers, Morgans, of a hundred million dollars at seven per cent.—Reuter

FRENCH SENATE AUTHORISES RAISING.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris.—The Senate has authorised the raising of a hundred million dollar loan.

(A Paris telegram of 21/11/24 stated that the Chamber had adopted a bill authorising Government to raise a loan through the American bankers, Morgans, of a hundred million dollars at seven per cent.)—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO FOOD PRICES.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is officially announced that the Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Auckland Geddes to investigate the disparity between the prices received by producers and those paid by consumers in respect of articles of food and general consumption.—Reuter.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 23.

The exact terms of reference of the Royal Commission on food prices of which Sir Auckland Geddes is to act as the Chairman are "to enquire into the conditions prevailing in the wholesale and retail trades in articles of food of general consumption, so far as they affect prices, particularly having regard to the difference between prices received by producers and prices paid by consumers and to report what action if any can usefully be taken."—(B.O.W.)

"ANYTHING MIGHT EVENTUATE."

STRIKE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Melbourne.—Railwaymen and stevedores are refusing to handle cargo, including butter, valued at £150,000 on the P. and O. S. S. "Maloja". This has intensified the waterside trouble as a result of which, according to a Union official, "anything might eventuate". The strike aims at the abolition of the Sydney Maritime Bureau which consisted exclusively of ex-Servicemen who used to supply non-Union labour.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE CALLED.

Melbourne.—Justice Powers has called a compulsory Conference on November 22nd of the representatives of the Victorian stevedores and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in connection with the tying up of the S. S. "Maloja".—Reuter.

CONFIDENT OF SETTLEMENT.

Melbourne.—Lascar seamen unloaded the S. S. "Maloja's" mails. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's agents are confident of a settlement at to-morrow's Conference.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

GREEK NAVAL ATTACHE SHOT

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—The Greek Naval attache, Papapexipoules, was shot in the stomach and dangerously wounded by another Greek at the Greek Consulate. The assailant, who was arrested, gave his name as Verikais, an ex-officer in the Greek army. The motive of the crime is believed to be personal.—Reuter.

MUTUAL GOODWILL RESTORED

STRONG COMMITTEE TO WORK FOR UNITY.

BENGAL REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

WILL ALL PARTIES MEET AT BELGAUM?

ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE: CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

Even the most inveterate optimist could not have foreseen, that the All-Parties' Conference which was held at the Muzaferabad Hall on Saturday, to consider the resolution which was formulated by the joint and representative Committee appointed on the previous day, would end in so much genuine good feeling between the various parties that had assembled in the Hall for the purpose of finding out a common platform, if possible, and to condemn the repressive action of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in the first instance. Rarely have such scenes taken place in this city for the last many years, and in spite of the croackings of many persons, whose usefulness as political guides and leaders of the people is no longer any matter of question or doubt. The hand that was offered by the Congress Party and its adjunct, the Swaraj Party, was grasped by the other parties in the country with a warmth that was as pleasing as unexpected and the Conference was dissolved in mutual good wishes. The one concrete result of the Conference has been that the different parties have decided to appoint a Committee for the purpose of bringing about unity between them and to draft a Swaraj scheme acceptable to all, the report to be submitted before March 31, 1925.

CONFERENCES AT BELGAUM.

In the meantime, at the invitation of Maulana Mahomed Ali the leaders of the various parties represented in the Conference were to try and hold their annual conferences at Belgaum where the National Congress will be held in December next, and if possible to have a common meeting of the different federations which will gather there for the purpose of putting their heads together and coming to a common understanding. The invitation of Mr. Mahomed Ali was at once accepted by Mrs. Besant on behalf of the National Conference amid loud cheers of the Assembly. Following her Mr. Chintamani promised to do his best to induce his Council to meet at Belgaum. The Muslim League followed the lead given by the previous speakers and the Non-Brahmin Party of Madras also agreed to the proposal, although it was a Provincial Body, and not an All-India body like the Congress. Mr. Sarve on behalf of the Non-Brahmins of Bombay also fell in with the general wishes, and thus there was a happy ending of the labours of the All-Parties Conference on Saturday.

THE MAIN RESOLUTION.

If the Conference ended in this way, it cannot be said with truth that the proceedings were full of harmony throughout the day. The most important resolution condemning the action of the Government was of course moved by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the doyen of the Liberals in the U. P. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir D. M. Petit, who had conducted the proceedings with so much tact on the previous day, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri was chosen for the honour of presiding over a Conference in which there were dissonant political elements. Thus with a Liberal in the chair, another Liberal moved the main resolution of the day. Mr. Chintamani spoke with his usual *elan* and felicity of expression. His facts and arguments were unanswerable and could not be brushed aside easily. Bepin Babu who followed him made another lengthy speech. The resolution was not, however, to pass unchallenged, and Mr. R. Venkatram moved an amendment for the deletion of the last clause of the resolution. The amendment met with very short shrift, only two or three supporting it from the hundreds who had come to the meeting. Mr. Vishwanath Mukerjee had another amendment, and he too did not find greater support for his contention. Mr. George Joseph was not satisfied with the resolution as it stood, and he moved an amendment condemning those who instigated and countenanced the movement of anarchy in this country. This made Pandit Motilal Nehru get up and he delivered a rather spirited speech controverting the arguments of the mover, who was understood to have made a veiled attack on Mr. Das and the Bengal Swaraj Party. Mr. Joseph, however, made his position clear by saying that he did not mean to refer to the Serajganj Resolution, but to the resolution passed in the Andhra Conference about Sri Ram Raju.

Moulana Shankat Ali made a thumping good speech which was greatly appreciated by the jaded audience for its humour, banter and breeziness. The debate was wound up by a fine speech from Mr. Das and the resolution was passed unanimously.

The next business before the Conference was the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of reuniting all the parties in the Congress and to prepare a scheme of Swaraj, including the solution of Hindu-Muslim unity and like questions. This was sponsored by the Mahatma and seconded by Mr. Das. An amendment brough forward by Mr. J. K. Mehta asking the Committee to report by 20th December 1924 was thrown out, although it found many supporters.

The following are the resolutions passed:

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

(a) While firmly of opinion that anarchical organisations can never secure Swaraj to the people of India, and while disapproving and condemning most emphatically such organisations if any, this Conference representing all classes and communities of India and every variety of political opinion, views with strongest disapproval and condemns the action of the Governor-General in promulgating the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924, as such extraordinary measures, being a direct invasion upon individual liberty, should not have been enacted without the sanction of the legislature and as it easily lends itself, at the hands of the Executive, to grave abuses resulting in implicating innocent persons and in interfering with constitutional political activity, as past experience of similar measures has repeatedly demonstrated.

(b) This Conference urges the immediate withdrawal of Ordinance and the trial if necessary and in accordance with the ordinary law, of the persons detained under it.

(c) This Conference further urges that Regulation III of 1818 which gives the Government powers of arresting and confining persons suspected of public crimes, without warrant, without trial, and without statement of reasons for such arrest and confinement, should be forthwith withdrawn.

(d) This Conference records its conviction that the present political situation in India is due to the denial of just rights, long overdue of the people and that the speedy establishment of Swaraj is the only effective remedy therefor.

UNITY AMONG PARTIES.

2. This Conference appoints a Committee consisting of the gentlemen named below to consider the best way of reuniting all political parties in the National Congress and to prepare a scheme of Swaraj including the solution of Hindu-Muslim and like questions in their political aspects and to report not later than March 31, 1925, and to convene this Conference at a date not later than April 15, 1925, the report of the Committee to be published in the Press a fortnight before the Conference?

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

When the All-Parties Conference met again on Saturdy noon, Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri presided as Sir D. M. Petit was unable to attend. At the outset a number of messages were read out from people who were unable to attend the Conference.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani then moved the first resolution:—

MR. CHINTAMANI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chintamani wanted to be allowed to say one preliminary word of his own satisfaction and of mutual congratulations that they had been able after several years to meet upon a common platform, in order to express publicly their common opinion and sentiment with regard to the policy of the Government. There was no one in the Hall and outside it, to whatever political party he might give his allegiance, who did not feel that their differences were more differences of methods than of objective and that so far as their national demand was concerned, even if there was a lack of uniformity there was no lack of unity. Coming to the resolution, he felt himself justified in inviting them to accept everything in the resolution, as embodied in the four clauses of the resolution. The question had been debated whether there were anarchical crimes, and anarchical organisations in the province of Bengal. There was conflicting testimony on the point, but he did not think the evidence before them justified in forming with confidence the opinion whether or not there was an organisation deliberately intent upon producing anarchical conditions in the provinces. If there were any organisations, they unreservedly condemned them.

Any form of violence, whether anarchical or anything else, they condemned them altogether. Those who were for constitutional methods of work and those who described their political work by the other adjective of non-violence were equally earnest, were equally emphatic, in their ways of attaining their aim, and in their desire of attaining their aim there should be nothing of violent nature. It went without saying that their attitude towards anarchical organisations must be an attitude of severe condemnation. It might be that

(Continued on next page.)

GRAVE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

which will disembark passengers here and then transport troops and possibly also artillery to Egypt.—Reuter.

PURELY A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Reuter learns that a British Note will probably be sent to Egypt to-day. In the mean time it is pointed out that the dispatch of a East Lancashire battalion is purely a precautionary measure not indicating that the situation has become worse. Possibly another battalion of British troops will be ordered from Gibraltar, should the necessity arise.—Reuter.

CHAUFFEUR CONFESSES'

ARREST AND SEARCH YIELD "GOOD RESULTS."

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Cairo.—When interrogated the chaffeur who drove the bandits in the taxicab declared that a sovereign for which he had previously been unable to account was sent to him by a chaffeur. Thereupon all 177 local chaffeurs were summoned and denied making the loan. The chaffeur then confessed, and the confession led to the arrest of another man and caused the police to make searches which are believed to have yielded good results.

The Zaghlulist Press learns that police are able to put their hands on all criminals concerned.—Reuter.

20 SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Hitherto 20 persons have been arrested, mostly discharged Sudan employees. According to the newspaper "Rawkab-el-Chark" one young man who has been arrested as an accomplice tried for an interview with Sir Lee Stack, on November 18th, and made inquiries with regard to the Sirdar's movements.—Reuter.

WILL ZAGHLUL PASHA RESIGN?

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Zaghlul Pasha is seeing the King immediately. It is expected that the Premier will resign.—Reuter.

SECRET SESSION OF EGYPTIAN CHAMBER.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ZAGHLUL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Cairo.—The Chamber adjourned for two minutes this afternoon as a mark of sympathy with the late Sirdar. On Zaghlul Pasha's arrival later, after seeing the King it was decided to hold a secret session. It was understood, at a late hour, that the Premier had told the Chamber he was prepared to accept some of the British demands and the Chamber had passed a vote of confidence in him.—Reuter.

SCHOOLS ON STRIKE.

Cairo.—Schools are going on strike apparently as a protest against the British comment on the murder of Sirdar Sir Lee Stack.—Reuter.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

With reference to the fact that two separate appointments will be made at Cairo to the two posts hitherto held by the Sirdar, it is authoritatively pointed out that they will be more or less temporary and no political significance should be attached to it.—Reuter.

INVESTIGATION OF CRIME.

REQUEST TO LORD ALLENBY.

Mr. Keown Boyd, Director of the European Section of the Public Security Department of the Ministry of Interior, has written a letter to Lord Allenby on behalf of himself and Pussell Pasha, Commandant of the Cairo Police, requesting that they should be relieved of the responsibility of investigating the murder of the Sirdar. The letter says in view of their experience of the enquiries into previous political crimes of a similar nature they consider that an investigation can, at present, be best conducted by other means at the disposal of the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

KEOWN BOYD'S LETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cairo.—There is hitherto no authoritative explanation of Keown Boyd's letter, but it is presumed that Keown Boyd's and Russel's investigations into former outrages brought to their knowledge the ramifications of conspiracies and persons believed to be implicated in them which under the existing regime would render their participation in the present inquiry embarrassing and unprofitable. It is understood they are of opinion that no good purpose could be served by their conducting investigations unless they had complete control of them which is impossible and undesirable since it seems indicated that the Egyptian Government must bear full responsibility for the capture and conviction of the criminals.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF REPARATION.

FEAR OF GRAVE CRISIS.

Cairo.—Dealing with the possible British sanctions, "La Liberte" says If Britain wishes to keep within the usages of International Law it will demand from Egypt reparations similar to those exacted by Italy and the United States, from Greece and Persia, respectively, in the recent analogous circumstances. The paper declares Egypt will be willing to give reasonable satisfaction, but a grave crisis will arise if a demand is made which no Egyptian Government can satisfy.—Reuter.

KING'S CONDOLENCE.

The King has telegraphed to Lord Allenby: "I am deeply grieved at the death of Sir Lee Stack and feel bitterly the indignity inflicted upon my army by the cruel murder of one of its distinguished officers".—Reuter.

MACDONALD'S TRIBUTE TO SIRDAR.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 21.

Mr. MacDonald, ex-premier speaking in London paid a tribute to the late Sirdar. After expressing his sorrow at the tragedy he said he found Sir Lee Stack to be a silent, straight-forward and devoted man whose whole mind was absorbed in his work, a man who thought of one thing only and that was how to perform his duties honestly and with the whole of his soul. He told me, added Mr. MacDonald "He was prepared to face death to carry out his duties."—(B. O. W.)

EGYPTIAN MINISTER EXPRESSES HORROR.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Egyptian Minister in London who was apparently most perturbed interviewed Mr. Chamberlain at the Foreign Office this afternoon and expressed the Egyptian Government's sorrow and horror at the murder of the Sirdar. Subsequently he visited the War Office.—Reuter.

DUMDUM BULLET EXTRACTED FROM BODY.

Cairo.—A Dumdum bullet with deliberate cuts across the top was extracted from the Sirdar's body. Another similar bullet was discovered in the car. Several arrests are reported, but beyond finding two witnesses who believe that they can recognise two miscreants nothing tangible appears to have been accomplished hitherto. —Reuter.

BODY CONVEYED TO CHURCH.

The body of Sir Lee Stack was conveyed this afternoon in a motor ambullance from the Hospital to All Saints' Church, attended by Colonel Kenn, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Egyptian army. Arch-Deacon Palmer awaited the body at the Church gates. The coffin borne by eight British soldiers through the British Guard of Honour was deposited at the Catafalque over which British soldiers stood sentinels throughout the night. There were two wreathes on the coffin presumably from Lady Stack and her daughter. There were large crowds, mainly Egyptian, in the neighbourhood of the church.—Reuter

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL.

Cairo.—Orders have been issued making impressive arrangements for the Sirdar's funeral to-morrow. The escort will comprise a regiment of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery a battalion of infantry and a detachment of men of the Air Force from the British Army, a Squadron of cavalry, pack battery, a company of infantry from the Egyptian army, while cavalry and artillerymen infantrymen, engineers and the armoured car company will line the route. The artillery will fire 17 rounds at minute intervals. Four Colonels, the Air Commodore, two Lieut.-Colonels and a Major will be pall-bearers. The procession will include representatives of the military authorities, both British and Egyptian, and Egyptian civilian officials will accompany the procession for one-third of the journey. Members of the Senate and the Chamber will stand in the Opera Square as the cortege passes and members of the Cabinet will attend the service at All Saints Church.—Reuter.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Cairo.—Unforgettable scenes and a magnificent military display of impressive solemnity marked the funeral of Sardar Sir Lee Stack which had the character of an international ceremony. A general holiday was observed. The gathering at All-Saints Church included Lord Allenby, Zaghlul Pasha, a representative of King Fuad, Mr. Asquith, the diplomatic corps and representatives of foreign communities. Mr. Campbell who has sufficiently recovered from his wounds accompanied Lady Stack and her daughter. Huge crowds lined the route and the windows of the houses on the way were packed with sight-seers. The cortege grew as it proceeded. Senators, Deputies and numerous civilians, who were unable to gain admittance into the church, joined the ranks of the procession which passed in hushed silence which was only broken by the occasional booming of guns and the moaning of aeroplanes circling overhead. The behaviour of the crowd in Cairo was unexceptionable, but reports from Alexandria mention that there was a hostile demonstration outside St. Marks Cathedral during a memorial service, a party of men shaking fists and shouting: "Down with English" and other violent expressions.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT KHARTUM

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Khartum.—The memorial service for the Sirdar was attended this morning by all classes of community.—Reuter.

LAND REVENUE IN BERAR.

NEW PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 22.

The C. P. Government Survey and Settlement Department has published a Resolution summarising the report of Mr. H. C. Greenfield, I. C. S., who was posted to Buldana in November last to prepare proposals for the resettlement of the two taluks of Malkapur and Khamgaon. After giving a short summary of the proposals for the enhancement of land revenue in the two taluks—the new rates being in excess of the existing cess on an average by 37.35 per cent in Malkapur taluk and by 38.88 percent in the Khamgaon taluk Government state that they propose to do away with the present practice in Berar of allowing the cultivators the alternative of paying their whole revenue dues in any one of the two instalments and to rule that at the coming settlement there should be fixed instalments in Berar in conformity with the practice obtaining in Central Provinces. Under these new arrangements the cultivators will be asked in what instalment they prefer to pay their land revenue. Another innovation which the Government propose to introduce into Berar is with regard to framing a proper poster of revenue settlements. While adhering to the recognised standard term of 30 years the Governor in Council proposes at the time of revision to alter the terms in the individual taluks so that the settlement shall expire in regular succession and thus secure to Berar a steady increase of revenue. Any person having any criticism to make on these proposals is invited to send it to the Secretary to the C. P. Government before the 12th December.

EX-MINISTER'S PRINTING PRESS.

INTERESTING SUIT BY M. L. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the police at the instance of Mr. Abdul Jubbar Paleran M. L. C. prosecuted two Mahomedans on a charge of having trespassed into the complainant's house in Turner Street. The prosecution alleged that the complainant had purchased a printing press from Mr. Fazlul Haq, ex-Minister, and that the two accused entered the complainant's house with the object of removing the press. The hearing was adjourned.

ASSEMBLY OF FRENCH INDIA

PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

A Pondicherry message says that the Legislative Assembly of French India was formally opened on Wednesday by the Government of French India at Pondicherry in the presence of the Chief Officials and a large number of citizens. Office-bearers of the Council for the coming year were elected and Mr. M. Henni Gaebele who has been President of the Assembly for the past ten years was once more unanimously elected to that office.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS ARTICLE.

RANGOON JOURNALIST ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

On a complaint by the Commissioner of Police, the District Magistrate of Rangoon has issued warrant of arrest against Mr. S. V. Kalidas, Editor, Printer and Publisher of a Tamil weekly paper called "Desopakari" under Section 124 A, for an article in the paper alleged to bring Government into hatred and contempt. The article was concerning the sentence passed on Rev. U. Ottama. Mr. S. V. Kalidas surrendered himself to-day to the District Magistrate who remanded him to custody and fixed December 2nd for the hearing of the case against him.

REPRESSION IN BURMA.

ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON Nov. 22.

Twenty-seven associations in Henzada District and one more association in Tharrawaddy District have been declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Burma Anti-Boycott Act has been extended to Amherst District.

RADIO IN BURMA.

LICENSE FOR BROADCASTING.

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

Early in July several well-known Burmese gentlemen of Rangoon became interested in the possibilities of wireless in Burma. Recently several successful experiments at listening-in were carried out in Rangoon with a four-valve set, a loud-speaker and head-phones. Encouraged by the success of their experiments the persons concerned have mooted the idea of forming a company and have applied for a broadcasting license. They have enlisted the support of about fifty leading men including Burmese, Chinese, Indians and others. This is the first application made in Burma for a broadcasting license.

Sardar Bahadur S. W. Laden La of the Indian Police who went to Lhassa on deputation to organise the police force in Tibet returned to Darjeeling to-day and will return to Tibet after expiry of the holidays.

PROTECTION FOR PAPER.

PRINTING FIRM'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

Very little in the way of fresh evidence beyond what had already been given by printing and importing firms in Bombay was adduced in the examination by the Tariff Board to-day of Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao, Secretary of the Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company. Mr. Rao considered that the present tariff of 15 per cent. on imported paper was sufficient protection for the Indian paper industry. If raised higher, it would tend the detriment of the printing industry in this country. It was so easy to prepare sterios that it might become cheaper to send sterios to England to be printed if the cost of paper became prohibitive in India. His firm had no objection to protection being given to the grades of paper manufactured in this country but they preferred specific duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

POLITICS AT ENGINEERS' DINNER.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ORDINANCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Replying to the Toast of the Bengal Government at the Engineers' Dinner last night Sir Hugh Stephenson representing the Government said, "We have now definitely started on the course that is to lead to self-government within the Empire." Sir Hugh declared that the present Government might not be what one would choose but from the moment that the end in view was announced one's collective interest in Government became apparent. Government's real trouble at the moment was not constitution but terrorism. The right to live was the first liberty of the subject and far beyond all other liberties. There could be no liberty when a body of men, no matter what their motives were, took upon themselves to decide whether a particular man should live or die. There also could be no constitution—there could be no Government—when that was allowed to continue unchecked. The problem had had to be faced in other countries. It had to be considered in relation to Bengal during the last 15 years and all authorities who had to consider it had eventually reached unanimity that there was only one way of checking it and that was the way the Bengal Government had taken. He urged thoughtful people to think the question out for themselves.

CAR FESTIVAL RIOTS.

UNTOUCHABLES' RIGHT TO USE ROADS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Communal troubles between Ezhavas and Brahmins at Palghat on the question of the former's right to use a road which runs across Kalpathy, a portion of Palghat town and which is mainly occupied by Brahmins broke out during the recent annual car festival and in order to avert a breach of the peace Mr. Dodwell I.C.S., the Sub-Collector issued orders that Ezhavas should pass along the road until the festival was over. The festival having been held the Sub-Collector called a conference of representatives of both communities and after hearing arguments on both sides passed orders that the Brahmins right of using the road to the exclusion of the untouchables could not be maintained and that any such right if it existed must be established in court of law.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

MADRAS GOVT'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

With reference to the Government of India's communication to the various Provincial Government making suggestion in regard to the recommendations adopted at the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva last year on the subject of the inspection of Factories, the Government of Madras after referring the Government of India's communication to the Commissioner of Labour have passed orders requesting the latter to bring the recommendations of the Conference on the subject to the notice of all factory inspectors and to see that they are provided with facilities for acquainting themselves with modern methods of preventing accidents. Government agreeing with the Labour Commissioner do not consider any action necessary at present in respect of the appointment of whole-time medical officers for factories of women inspectors. Health officers who have been appointed additional factory inspectors, under the Indian Factories Act are to be instructed to make a large use of their powers and to forward to the regular factory staff any suggestions they may have to make in the matter of the co-operation of employers and workers which is essential for the prevention of the breach of factory laws. Government think very little can be done until the Trade Union Bill which is now under the consideration of the Government of India is passed into law. Recommendations on the subject are in the meantime desired.

Trichinopoly, Nov. 22.—The Circle-Inspector of Police has after 15 days' search succeeded in finding the revolvers which had been stolen from the Office of the Deputy Collector on 2nd November. They were found in a jungle adjoining the village. Four Kallars have been arrested.—A. P.

MUTUAL GOODWILL RESTORED.

(Continued from previous page.)

those who were of the opposite way of thinking would not be called upon to testify any sympathy with such organisations and acts, but there were situations when even a self-evident proposition might well be stated and that was the reason why the resolution began with a firm affirmation of their utter disapproval and condemnation of such methods. The resolution next invited them to utter their disapproval and utter their condemnation of the promulgation of the Ordinance. The question was whether the anarchical crimes could not be delt with under the ordinary law of the land. There again there was a divergence of opinion and there were eminent lawyrs who were of the opinion that the ordinary criminal law of the land was adequate for all ordinary purposes and that the enactment of special legislation was unnecessary and therefore unjustified. It must be said that there were other lawyers equally competent who definitely held that if there were anarchical crimes and organisations and the ordinary law was not sufficient to cope with them some special measure was necessary for them. Their assembly was not composed of lawyers and even if it were they knew what differences there were between them, and that they never agreed with one another. (Laughter). They were not asked to commit to that resolution. The Government should not have put forward the Ordinance without the approval of both the Houses of legislature. They must remember that both the Houses of Central Legislature were in session in September; they were sitting practically at the end of the month, and the Ordinance was promulgated two or three weeks later, authough it was known to the Governor-General that there was in Bengal a situation which required special legislation It was not a new situation altogether, which had come upon them suddenly, and for which there was no alternative but to promulgate the Ordinance. The Gazette of India had recited the facts on which the Ordinance was based, and everything on which the Governor-General relied was anterior to September. There must have been lot of correspondence between Writer's Building and Simla and there must have been cablegrams published from India in the Tory papers in England in the beginning of September in which the correspondents foreshadowed this special legislation. They well knew that the correspondents in India of the Tory papers in England were members of the Editorial staff of Anglo-Indian papers who knew what was happening in India as they were in constant touch with the Government. That made him believe that while the legislature was in session, Government had made up their mind as to what they should do. This power of the Governor-General was only to be used in cases of emergency and what was the emergency? A long drawn situation could not be described as an emergency and justify the Government of India in resorting to this ordinance. There must be an element of suprise in this emergency in using such a legislation.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

He had no hesitation in thinking that the Governor-General had no justification for proceeding by the method of Ordinance. But then it was said that they were aware of the present position of the Legislative Assembly. This critical attitude of the Assembly towards any action taken by the Government, which the former thought unnecessary and excessive, was justified, as they thought that Government were misusing the power which was conferred upon them. This attitude of the Assembly was rendered absolutely necessary by the way in which the Government had for a long series of years misused the powers conferred upon it. If the Assembly had failed the Government, they had the Council of State, which from their experience of the past four years they knew how it was discharging its obligations and regarding its vote. Even in matters where the people had thought the action was wrong the State Council had recorded its vote on the side of Government. If the Assembly had refused to pass the measures of the Government then there was another House. His own opinion was that if the Assembly rejected a measure, there must be good reason for that action. The speaker then reviewed the policy of repression, since the days of the murder of Rand and Ayerst in Poona, the deportation of Natoo Brothers, the deportation of Lala Lajpatrai, of Aswani Kumar Dutt and many others, and said Rash Behari Ghose had called it as the lawless law. He remembered one of the Governors of his province telling him what the Begum of Bhopal had told him. She said that when the classes were discontented and the masses were hungry there was nothing to stand between them and the revolution. Were the masses satisfied and had they enough to eat? They knew there was nothing to keep them from perpetual hunger. The only and permanent remedy for the present situation was the grant of self-government, whether it was called Dominion atatus or anything else, but they wanted a status for the people of India such as was enjoyed by the people of the Dominions.

MR. PAL ON REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal seconding said the previous speaker was one of the few people whom he envied, for he was one of those persons whom age did not age, nor time dull the memory. He was an encyclopaedia and the card index system of Indian politics, as was said by Mr. Mahomed Ali. (Laughter). He endorsed every word of the resolution. In the first place they had a condemnation, an emphatic condemnation, of the anarchical organisation on behalf of this gathering. Now they were right in not committing themselves to any expression of opinion regarding the fact of the existence or the non-existence of anarchical crimes for they were not there in the witness box, and even if they were they would have to refuse to give evidence (Laughter). If they would study the records of the anarchical cases, either in Bengal or elsewhere, they would find that none of those cases had failed either because the jury was terrorised or because there was no evidence on behalf of the prosecution to place before the Jury. He wanted to know of any one case in which the Jury had refused to give the verdict or the prosecution had failed, except in the case of Babu Aravind Ghose, his friend. Government really did not want witnesses, because all the evidence was supported by Police evidence and the Jury always convicted on that evidence. They had had a number of cases in Bengal during the last few years and there was not a single case in which the Jury had refused to return a verdict. But the Government acted upon two sets of evidence; one was the ordinary police evidence and the other was the secret service men of the Government. Sir Reginald Craddock had admitted that fact that the Government had these secret service men who were drawn from every class of life, from the bench to the bar, and even from among the politicians (laughter.) There was no shame, when the Government acted so shamelessly! In Russia itself, in the Czarist regime they knew that the largest number of political murders were committed at the instigation of the Government informer and spy Atzef, the recolutionary.

Mr. Das said he had brought these facts out in the political cases.

Mr. Pal said he might have brought out the facts, but he could not bring out the men in the open.

Mr. Das said the witnesses had to admit that they had got the information from the secret service-men.

NOT A PROPER REMEDY.

Continuing said Mr. Pal in England the Government always consulted the Opposition, but here not even Mr. Jinnah was consulted, let alone Mr. Nehru. If there were anarchical crimes they admitted them but what they sumitted was that this was not the proper remedy or cure. His greatest objection to the Ordinance was that it would create sympathy not only in Bengal, but all over India, with the secret anarchical crimes. It was not on the financial help, but on the sympathy of the people that the movement depended. The resolution condemned the movement and also condemned the repression. The revolutionaries would dismiss the first condemnation and would accept the condemnation of the Government. He condemned the methods of the anarchists because they would never bring them Swaraj, for they had never brought Swaraj in any part of the world, and they were standing in the way of the Swaraj. Government made the revolutions and the counter-revolutionaries were making revolutions bloody. Who were the counter-revolutionaries in India? Not the Swarajists or the Anarchists, but the Government at Simla? We did not want a bloody revolution in India in our own interests, and he hoped the European community in India would join with Indians in condemning the counter-revolutionaries in India.

The President said he had received a few amendments and he would call upon Mr. R. Venkatram to move the first.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Venkatram moved that the last clause (d) of the resolution be deleted, as they wanted Swaraj, if possible within the British Empire, and if necessary outside it. They had accepted the present creed as a duty and loyalty to their leader Mahatma Gandhi, but the future that was expounded by Mr. Chintamani was not what they had bargained for.

Mr. Hakim seconded. The amendment was lost, only two voting for it.

Mr. Vishwanath Mukerjee moved an amendment inserting the words "peaceful legitimate" before the words, constitutional, political in the last but one line of the first para of the resolution. He complained the resolution was framed by the Liberal Party, instead of all parties. Constitutional agitation had not won Swaraj in any country in the world, neither in America nor France, nor Russia, and India would never get Swaraj by constitutional methods. He asked Mahatma Gandhi whether after calling off the N. C. O. movement and leaving the country without any movement he was now going to leave the country in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. George Joseph moved an amendment inserting in the first clause after the words "organisations if any" (in the second or third line) the words, "also all instigation thereto and all countenancing thereof if any." He wanted to carry the intention of the resolution to its logical conclusion. He said:—

The real trouble was that they had no evidence of the organization of which they had heard so much from their leaders. He had no doubt there was an atmosphere in this country, a silent sympathy with the belief that the people who committed the crimes were actuated by higher patriotism, and this the Conference had to disapprove and suppress, because it was seriously in their way of Swaraj. Anarchical organizations should not flourish in this country, and they must take care that they did not flourish. If aiding and abetting of this kind took place then there was a danger of those things occurring. It was this silent sympathy and public opinion which they must condemn and put a stop to.

This was duly seconded, the seconder saying that there were some sitting in the hall who, by their speeches were instigating the Anarchists. The speaker was called upon by several angry cries to name the persons, but he refused to do so saying that sometime cowardice was preferrable to rashness.

"NON-VIOLENT COWARDICE."

Pandit Motilal Nehru said they knew that any persons who instigated crime was as much guilty as the person who committed it. The seconder had shown non-violent cowardice, and he had preferred cowardice to rashness (laughter.) They knew whom they meant when they moved the amendment. It was Mr. Das who had framed the original resolution about Gopinath Saha and the second man was one who had reframed it. There was not the least doubt that the act itself was criminal and unjustifiable, but then why did those misguided men commit those criminal acts? Not for their personal aggrandisement, but for the sake of their country. The motive was appreciated by Mr. Das in one resolution and also by Mahatma in an another resolution.

Mr. Joseph rose to a personal explanation and said he had referred to Andhra Resolution regarding Sri Ram Raju and not the Serajgunge resolution about Gopinath Saha.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said they knew they were accustomed to talk very cautiously because they were a subject nation. But, why, it was the God-given right of a nation to rebel against its oppressor? (cheers.) It was a right, a constitutional right, to rebel, a right which was resorted to by the English people for their Magna Charta. As soon as they said that, they were liable to be caught under the Ordinance, but he did not feel any fear of that kind. However wrong, however misguided, these people might be they were certainly not persons who should be classified along with the ordinary criminals. He had always said that a crime was a crime disease was a disease, whatever the motive or result of it. Crime was a crime whatever the motive and must be condemned. People lost themselves and committed these crimes. Had they had not heard of young men losing their heads and committing crimes for their beloved? In the case of these people instead of a young woman, it was the country who was the object of their love. But their crime did not cease to be a crime for that reason. It was bad climate which was responsible for such crimes, but they were diseases all the same. Bad climate, which was the present system of government in this case, did not give them sufficient air to breathe freely. The climate had to be condemned as well as the disease and by the resolution they were condemning the climate as well as the disease itself.

The President said he would apply the closure at this stage as there was sufficient discussion, but Mr. Natarajan said he wanted to speak. But as the meeting did not want further discussion the amendment was put to vote and lost by a large majority.

Mr. K. Natarajan speaking on the resolution said the resolution conveyed all that was necessary, and there was no need for the amendment of Mr. Joseph. But Mr. Nehru had entered into a very dangerous region of conduct and motive.

Pandit Motilal Nehru regretted that his speech was lost upon Mr. Natarajan. He had made it quite clear that he disagreed with Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Das and said that a crime was a crime whatever might be the motive and must be condemned.

Mr. Natarajan was satisfied with this explanation and said he objected to the statement of Mr. Satyamurthi on the previous day that they must not adopt a very high moral standpoint. He disagreed with that view very strongly. If they did not take to physical force, or even to moral force, what should they do?

Mrs. Besant asked that the parts of the resolutions might be put to vote separately.

Sardar Mangaldngh supporting the resolution said he knew very well from personal experience the nature of the lawless law, and therefore he could imagine the condition of Bengal under the Ordinance. He had read everything in the Government Gazette printed in support of the promulgation of the Ordinance but he was not yet convinced of the necessity of such a step.

Dr. M. A. Ansari further supported. He was glad to see the various political parties in the country on the same platform.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S SPEECH.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he had seen the second resolution which was going to be moved and he feared it was too slow for him, for he was in a hurry to get Swaraj. He had made up his mind long ago that he would not accept the present conditions and he had therefore made up his mind to speak on the resolution. His support of the resolution should satisfy all those who believed that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to give the country into the hands of the Liberals. (Laughter). He stood there for a large number of Mussalmans who believed differently from his own chief. But Mahatma Gandhi himself would tell them that there was no more loyal and faithful soldier than Shaukat Ali. (Cheers). He had always told them that to die in a good cause was a good thing and to kill in a good cause was also a good thing. From the speeches he had heard in support of the resolutions from representatives of the various parties he was convinced there was very little difference between them all. He had heard the speech of "The Justice" Party who wanted Swaraj as much as anybody. It was a very good speech, although it wanted to give a kick to the Swaraj Party. (Laughter). He himself wanted to give the Swaraj Party very good kicks. (Laughter). His pet aversion was the Panditji, whose home to him was like his own, as he considered the Swarajists were the bane of the country. (Laughter). He meant "bane" and not brain. (Loud laughter). On his way down he had met in the train two or three Liberals, and one of them was the Deputy Collector of Chindwara while he was in the Chindwara Jail. And they all agreed with each other—the good liberal, the jailor and the jail-bird—that the Ordinance must go, and that they must have Swaraj. It was a mild resolution and if they could not even have that the whole world would laugh at them for what a miserable people they were. (Laughter). But he wanted to know what was the force behind the resolution. When he was in jail even Mrs. Besant was suspected of being a German spy. In the eyes of the Government there was no difference between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sastri and any other person. He did not know why Mr. Sastri was yet kept out of the jail. (Laughter). After passing the

(Continued on next page).

MEDICAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE

DEAN'S INTERFERENCE WITH EDITORIAL POLICY.

STUDENTS' PROTEST.

The students of the Grant Medical College mustered strong in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday evening to protest against the high-handed and autocratic manner of Major of Higham, Dean of the College in refusing the editor of the College Magazine to publish his editorials in the magazine and to express their disapproval of the evidence of Major Higham before the University Reform Committee and to enter an emphatic protest against the different charges levelled against the students of the College in the course of his evidence. Dr. A. S. Erulkar occupied the chair.

Dr. Erulkar in opening the proceedings of the meeting said that they all knew the purpose for which they had all assembled there. He was fully in sympathy with the students in criticising and condemning the atrocious behaviour of the Dean of the Grant Medical College. He was himself not a student of their College and wished a gentleman preferably connected with the College or a past student of the College had occupied the chair. He had one request to make to the students and that was that though they might express their views frankly they should not indulge in personalities. Dr. Erulkar then called upon Mr. S. M. Apte to move the first resolution which ran as follows:—

MAJOR HIGHAM'S EVIDENCE.

"This meeting of students of the Grant Medical College disapproves emphatically the opinions of Major Higham as expressed by him in evidence given before the raising of fees and (iii) the reservation of the social status of the students (ii) the raising of fees and (iii) the resolution of professorial chairs of the College for the I.M.S. and in this connection it is the considered opinion of this meeting that the social status of the students is such as to make them fit to enter the Medical profession and that there should be no more raising of the College fees."

Mr. Apte, in moving the resolution said he was sure that all those who had read the Major's evidence must have been disgusted. Major Higham had made certain damning statements regarding the students of the College. He had found fault with the knowledge of English of average student of the College. Granting that the Major was correct the speaker saw no reason why the students should be ashamed of that. English was not their mother-tongue and it might be that many of the students might not have the same command over English as those who claimed it as their mother-tongue. He would put it to Major Higham to show him a couple of Englishmen who could speak the vernaculars of India, as fluently as the Indians did in English. The second charge against the students was a more serious one inasmuch as he had characterised the class of society from which generally the students were recruited, as low in social scale and unfit to enter the medical profession. To remedy this defect and to restrict the number of students their Dean had a novel suggestion to make. Major Higham recommended to the Reform Committee that the fees of the College should be increased. They all knew that the cost of medical education, as it was at present, was already prohibitive and the suggestion of the Dean to still enhance it was a mischievous one.

As regards the reservation of certain professorial seats to the men of the Indian Medical Service, the speaker did not see any reason why they should be certain group of men. The teaching in the College would be all the better if the appointments were thrown open to the medical profession as a whole and the best available men chosen for the poste.

In seconding, Mr. Hussein vividly described his interview with Major Higham soon after his evidence before the Reform Committee was published. He went to Major Higham as the President of the Magazine Department, in the capacity of the Editor with a view to have a frank discussion in connection with his evidence before writing any editorial on the evidence. Major Higham when asked about the most insulting part of his evidence viz. the shutting the door of the College against sons of low class people, he said that he did not mean exactly as was misrepresented by the pressmen who seemed to have made it their business to villify him. To this Mr. Hussein replied that if it was so, the speaker would certainly suggest the Dean to institute proceedings against the newspapers for recovering damages and for publishing false information. Mr. Hussein suggested to the Dean if that was so, the students would make the cause of Major Higham their own, would raise funds if Major Higham did not care to spend money and would see that the guilty newspapers were brought to book. To this the only reply Major Higham gave was that looking to his position and responsibility, he did not think it worth while to do so.

INTERFERENCE WITH COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

The second resolution moved by Mr. Kirtane and seconded by Mr. Modak, protested against the action of the President of the College Council i.e. the Dean in preventing the editor of the College Magazine to express his free and unfettered opinion regarding the administration of the College.

The resolution when put to vote was passed unanimously.

On the President's request Dr. G. R. Deshmukh then addressed the metting.

He said he was proud of the students for their glorious victory in the last fight with the Dean. The mere fact that the Dean held the final threat of dismissal to Mr. Hussein convinced him that the students were in the right and that the Dean was in the wrong. As for the admission of poor boys to the College, Dr. Deshmukh pointed out that many of the world's scientists came from poor parentage. Laxmi and Saraswati never went hand in hand. Many of the immortal names such as Lister, Pasteuer and Herligg in the field of medical science were men of poor means. He wished all success to the students in their fight.

Dr. Erulkar made some closing observations and the meeting terminated.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, November 24.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3713-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and ors v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool, Vachha and Co.
781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Administrator General, Ganeshdas Laxminarayen, Kanga and Co.
307-24—Dubash and Co, Daulatram Kundamal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.
2339-24—Crawford B and Co, Theseus Beltic Shah Guliani v Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Madhavji and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

878-24—Mantri and Co, Rajoji Lakhamaji and Co, Kondeji Ramji and another, Jehangir M and S.
3715-23—Daphtary F and D, Ramdas Krishna, Manu Subedar, Payne and Co.
3478-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Fulchand, Kevarbai and others, Mehta L and Co.
3470-23—Pathare and Co, Ambaram Motichand, Khodidas Dayabhai, Thakoredas and Co.
935-21—Motichand and D, Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal, Jethalal D, Sanghani.
2926-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co, Jethmal Surupchand, N C Dalal and Co.
1591-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathuradas, Jaswantrai Sohanram and others, M B Chothia.
685-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd, Ramakhan Abdulla Khan and another, Shamrao M and H.
3411-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trasler Ltd and another, G Mahomedali and Co, AmAin and D.
4369-23—Raghmaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Bhicaji Lalloo Mistri, Pandia and Co.
4507-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoji, Damoder Pandurang and another, Judah and S.
4342-23—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others, Keshavji Mulji and others, Mulla and M, Sukhtanker and G.
767-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Padamsy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.
973-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Keserbai and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
1014-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Dongersy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.
1055-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Dongersy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.
4106-24—Dastur and Co, Mahomedbhoy Nensy Khairaj v Rehmatbai, Shamrao M and H.
760-24—Shamrao M and H, Bai Rehmatbai v Mahomed Nensy Khairaj and anr, Dastur and Co, Shamrao M and H.
693-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3181-20—Hiralal and Co, Amratrai B Bani v Bhotalal Chotalal and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.
485-24—Wadia G and Co., vs. Sadi Alimehomed and Co., Damoder Shrinivas Barve, Vachha and Co.
5208-23—Surveyor and Co., vs. Kharas Bros. and Co. Abdul Karim Tarmahomed Shah and Co.
190-24—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., vs. Lakhmichand Khetsey, Ganpat Abaji Tate and another Thathe and Co.
1683-23—Paralkar and M., vs. Girjabai, Ramchandra Babaji Tande and anor. Thathe and Co., Manilal and K.
2078-23—Thatte and Co., vs. Ramchandra Babaji Tavde, Girjabai, Paralker and M. Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3503-24—Tyabji D and Co, Noorbhai Jaferji and another, Esufalli Mahomedali and others.
3504-24—Rustomji and G, Rahimatbai Casumali Gulam Husein, Ferreira and V.
3643-24—Mulji Ta and Co, Maneckbai, Merwanji Burjorji Umrigar, Matubhai J and M.
2838-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Bai Hari Ganga, Manilal Premji and others, Mohile P and G.
2863-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal G Singhani, Runichand Chagmal.
3112-24—Dabholker and J, Shemtaram Janardhan Katpar and another, Ismail Mahomed.
3233-24—Jehangir and S, Tyaballi Mahomedali and another, Damoder Anandji and another, Madhavji and Co.
3256-24—Chitnis K and M, Dawoodbhay Alibhai and another, Ismailji Hasanalli and others.
2614-24—Chitnis K and M, Erachshaw Jamsedji Hakim v Kabubai Morarji Goculdas.
3299-24—Mulji T and Co, Kashibai v Balkrishna Vasudeo and ors.
3723-24—Motichand and D, The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd v Shavakshaw Dinshaw Davar, Vachha and Co.
3769-24—Shroff and L, Kanmalomed Cassambhoy v D Dillan and anr, Merwanji K and Co.
3379-24—Dastur and Co, Riya Dhanrajgirji Narsigirji v N G Warde, H L Shaw.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

1369-24—Motubhai J and M, Jamnadas Bansidhar v Nagarmal Tarachand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3074-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Kaikhasru Byramji Mehta v Ismail Kassum Khan, Mirza and Mirza.
723-20—Daphtary F and D, Dongersy Ramji and Co. v Zahra Begum.
1308-20—Payne and Co, S Nakamura Seishichirs v Dharsi Navji and Co, Daphtary F and D.
1705-21—Amarchand and M, U D Patell and Co v The Dakore New Ginning and Press Factory, Amin and D, N D Bhatt.
1418-20—Hiralal and Co, Mohanlal Narotamdas v Govindlal Maganlal and ors, Amin and D, Khandwalla and Chh.
1419-18—Captain and V, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Manecklal Mansukhlal Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.
161-20—Captain and V, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Manecklal Mansukhlal Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.
1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1131-13—Patell and E, Rahimtulla Meheralli and ors v Kasambhai Alibhai, Payne and Co.
135-16—Payne and Co, Khurshedbai v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtula, Patell and E, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3337-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Sridhardas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Vachha and Co, Captain and V, Dabholker and J.
3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, Mirzamal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1129-23—Payne and Co, Rahabai Huseinally v Maneckbai Ismailji and ors, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1850-23—Mulji Ta and Co., vs. Kasturbai, Goswami Shri 108 Dwar Keshalalji Valabhlalji Maharaj, Dallas and Co.
3367-21—Jehangir M and S. vs. Odhe Sanvram Padamsy Ratansy, M and M.
3001-23—Unwalla P and P, vs. Meherbai S. Mehta and Co. Mehta L and C
1054-23—Little and Co., vs. The Bank of Morvi Ltd. Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh and another, Amarchand and M.
2975-23—Manubhai and Co., vs. Hirbhai Chotalal Muchand and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
796-21—Patell and E. vs. Dady Jehangir Billimoria, Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani, Edgelow G W and Co.
3138-19—Daphtary F and S. vs. Narsidas Gokuldas, Chaturbhuj Ranchoddas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
3826-24—Crawford B and Co., Culthurat and Harding Ltd., D Thaker and Co., Amin and D.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co., vs. Keshavlal Poonjabhai Mulchand Jokisondas, Daphtary F and D.
2553-19—Tyabji D and Co, Gulabchand Nathaji v Vaktaji Hathaji and ors, Soondersdas and Co.
4836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and ors v Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.
2530-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jamnadas Baldeodas and Co v Whittle Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.
988-24—Ferreira and V, Nathibai v Rachubai alias Valibai, Pandia and Co.
1594-22—Kanga and Co, Dawood Moti v Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo and ors, Payne and Co.
1705-24—Patell and E, Merwanji Rustomji Adenwalla v Abdulalli Jivaji Patni, Payne and Co.

TO SAVE PEOPLE FROM OPPRESSION

MOTIVE OF VISIT TO MECCA

SULTAN OF NEJD EXPLAINS.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under Monday's date:—

"The following is the text of the telegraphic message which has just been received by Maulana Shaukat Ali from Nejd, the contents of which shall put to case even the most nervous Muslims with regard to the future welfare of the Holy Land:—

"Mullahs and notables gathered to bid farewell to Sultan of Nejd on his departure to Mecca and he stated to them "I am leaving for Mecca not to possess it but to save the people from oppression and exhorbitant taxes which they are suffering from. I am leaving for a place of Divine communication to revive the law of God there, and to enforce the same with our knives and swords. Hereafter there will be no Sultan over Mecca except the Law. All heads must bend to the Law, as Mecca is for all Moslems, so that its policy must be regulated according to Moslem world's wishes. We shall hold a Conference there of all Moslem delegates and discuss with them for their opinion on every point which will keep the House of God far from vices and personal interests and preserve peace to the pilgrims visiting the Holy Place. The Hedjaz must be open to every and all good-doers. We shall try our best to safeguard the routes and punish every hand doing wrong or coming out of the religious line."

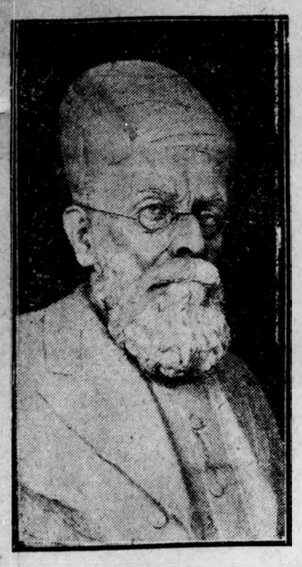
PROTECTION FOR CHLORIDE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Nov. 21.

At the sitting of the Tariff Board today, Mr. B. S. Lalkaka of the Pioneer Magnesium Works of Kharaghoda who was mainly responsible for the starting of the industry during war time gave evidence in support of the plea of the Company for protection tariff against German made magnesium chloride to enable the Company to compete on equal terms with the European product. The Company manufacture their product from bitterns left over after collection of salt crops at pritchard Salt Works at Kharagnoda and their markets were at Ahmedabad sixty miles from the works and at Bombay. They paid a royalty to the Government of India who had received a sum of rupees 253,153 since the Company was started in 1916. They asked for a protective duty of 200 per cent. which would bring the German price of Rs. 3 per cwt to Rs. 9-8. They had abundance of raw materials and could manufacture three or four times the quantity that India required. Their position as regards Railway communication and supply of wagons was good. They used firewood as fuel and this could be had from Viramgam about 18 miles away. They were advantageously situated as regards Labour. Mr. Lalkaka thought that one Indian industry would be able later on to stand on its own legs as larger production would enable them to reduce costs and in addition the manufacture of bye products would also help them to lower the cost. German firms had the advantage that their magnesium chloride was a bye-product. They had made good profits when the prices had soared high but would require protection when the prices slumped as they were sure to do. The witness admitted that the promoters of the Company had recovered their capital expenditure two or three times over but was unable to give a satisfactory answer when asked if he thought that the Company should be protected at the expense of the tax-payer when the industry was not an essential one and which would take a small outlay to improvise if it should be necessary in the event of another European war.

DADABHAI NOWROJI



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MUTUAL GOODWILL RESTORED.

(Continued from previous page.)

resolution every one of them must consider what they were going to do.

Mr. M. K. Acharya also spoke in support.

Mr. A. N. Surve gave his support to the resolution. He said if the Ordinance was for the good of the masses he would support it, but not otherwise.

MR. DAS SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. R. Das supported the resolution not because he agreed with it whole-heatedly. There were many things in the resolution which he objected to and there were many things which should have been stated in the resolution. But that was the maximum which could be got out of all the parties, and therefore he was glad to support it. There was one grievance in some quarters that the name of the Swaraj Party did not appear in the resolution. He congratulated the meeting on that. He was glad the fact was brought out that whatever the intention of the Ordinance there was this direct reflex in suppressing constitutional movements in this country. In Bengal there was hardly any doubt, except in some quarters, that the measure was directed against the Swaraj Party. Nevertheless, he congratulated them on leaving out all references to the Swaraj Party, because in that he read more than was probably intended, because all the parties had resolved to share in the glory and honour of the oppression of the Swaraj Party! Today it was directed against the Swaraj Party and to-morrow it might be directed against the Liberal Party, and he sincerely hoped that it would be directed against it. (Laughter). For unless it was directed against them they would not understand the full meaning of the Ordinance. He had always told the truth and had never admitted anything since he had left the law Courts. (Laughter). He was sure, as sure as he was standing there, that there was a revolutionary movement in Bengal. Its object was Swaraj and it wanted to get that object by those means which they condemned. The Swaraj Party wanted a peaceful revolution. Granted there was a revolutionary party, was the repression and the Ordinance justified? On the contrary as the history of Bengal showed abundantly, if there was a revolutionary party, the Government should hesitate long before passing an Ordinance of this kind, because the direct effect was to increase the strength of the revolutionary movement. The speaker then referred to the cases mentioned by Mrs. Besant, and said he admitted there was a revolutionary party in Bengal. But from the cases mentioned there was no justification for supporting that there was a revolutionary party. In the Kona Dacoity case, everybody had to admit that it was a got-up case and the approver was a false man. How did it justify that the ordinary course of law did not satisfy the Government? In the post office murder case, there was Indian jury and there were Indian witnesses. Indian juries convicted and Indian witnesses gave evidence. In the Gopinath Saha case all the witnesses were Indians and the accused was convicted. In the Mirzapur Bomb case there was an accused of the name of Santi and he was kept in jail for two months. He was acquitted by the jury, the judge agreeing with the verdict, and afterwards that man was murdered, and he wanted to know how that case supported the Ordinance. Two persons were arrested for murder and they were kept in jail for two months and then they were discharged, because there was nothing against them. Could anyone say that on these facts the ordinary course of law had failed? He would ask them not to support the Ordinance. It was not right for them to condemn the revolutionary movement without going into the causes and condemning the Government which was responsible for them. They could delete Bengal from the resolution, but they could not delete Bengal from the public life. Everybody knew that before the year 1903 there was no revolutionary movement, and that the movement came after the Partition of Bengal. In 1904 Lord Curzon went to England and returned to India and then he went to East Bengal and said he was going to divide Bengal. Bengal took up the challenge and there was an agitation which went on increasing day after day. Some schools were closed down and Government circulated that these students should not be admitted into any school, and what were the students to do? The speaker then mentioned the breaking up of the Barisal Conference, when the procession was belaboured by the police under the orders of the Government. What could they expect out of these measures? By all means condemn the revolutionary movement, but let them also condemn the causes which had been responsible for it. He personally believed that Swaraj was not possible by that movement, and he was not one of those who had accepted that movement. Then students were prosecuted and put into jail; then again there were quarrels between Hindus and Mussalmans and the latter were encouraged to break Hindu temples. They knew of a leaflet which was circulated, but nothing was done by the Government about it. At the time when Hindu temples were destroyed and Hindu homes were desecrated, the Anusilan Samiti was started, to defend their homes, and that Samiti was proscribed as a revolutionary society. Then there was the deportation of men like Aswini Kumar Dutt, whose name was a household word in Bengal, and Krishna Kumar Mitter, whom there was no greater Moderate in Bengal. The revolutionary movement would go on as long as this bureaucracy was there, and they would not be able to put an end to it, as long as there were young men, who were willing to give their lives for freedom. Unless they were given freedom, these young men could not be satisfied. It could not be cured by passing such pious resolutions. He was bound to tell them the truth. He had said so before and said it now before them. He would not condemn the revolutionary alone. Government should be condemned for violence and also the revolutionary party. He was glad that all the parties had combined in passing the resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote part by part. While part (b) was passed by an overwhelming majority, Mrs. Besant and her party voting against, the other parts were passed unanimously.

THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

Mahatma Gandhi then moved the second resolution:—

Mahatmaji Said:—

It seemed to him from a speech he had heard the day before that the belief was entertained, said the Mahatma, as if the Congress and the Swaraj Party wanted to steal a march on this Conference after the resolution about the repression in Bengal was passed and to say nothing about unity. He wanted to assure them that nothing was further from his own mind than such a thought. He wanted to emphasise this fact for the simple reason that he was solely responsible for the procedure that was adopted. He was glad that for the first time all the different parties in the country had come together to condemn the Bengal Ordinance which had agitated the mind of the whole of India. The resolution that he had placed before them was of the utmost importance. If they did not get the fresh air of political liberty which they wanted for their lungs, then they would have to die. Therefore, the resolution was of utmost importance, and by placing the Bengal question out of the way they should consider this question which would take the best mind of the country. It was not a question which could be easily solved. He was a born optimist in the midst of the most depressing circumstances. They should desire unity not for the sake of Swaraj, but for the sake of unity. Dr. Kitchlew had wired to him hoping there would be unity, and with the proviso that there would be no sacrifice of principles. They did not want to unite by sacrificing their principles. They could not have Swaraj from men of impure motives, for then their Swaraj also would be impure. Whilst they had been able to dispose of the Bengal matter in two sittings, they would not be able to dispose of this important question in two sittings and in anything like the time they had given to the Ordinance. He had thought that they might be able to unite in this very conference and come to a decision. But there were insuperable difficulties in their way and it was not possible for him to carry his spinning propaganda and to convince them of khaddar. He hoped to be able to convince them sometime, or possibly they might be able to convince him. Mr. Das was mad over Bengal and he was of opinion that Bengal was the real India and that Bengal should occupy all India, to the exclusion of everything else. Every one of them had got their own ideas about the elevation of their country and yet they had to find out a solution which was a workable and true solution. They had to find out a workable unity amongst them. Mr. Chintamani wanted substantial unity but not uniformity. The Committee was to frame a report for their consideration and those of their friends whom he had consulted had come to the conclusion that try how they might it was not possible to come to a decision before the Belgaum Congress. He doubted whether a report was possible in a short time. Every one of them should approach the question with the greatest humility and he was sure in spite of the dark clouds which were hanging about they might be able to come to a common resolution. They wanted all men and women who would give their time and guide the deliberations of the Committee and make suitable and acceptable recommendation to the representives of all parties. Mr. Jinnah had given his authority to say that he was in entire agreement with the resolution.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

The Mahatma then mentioned a Committee consisting of Messrs. M. Ramchandra Rao, B. J. Desai, Sir Purshottamdas, Messrs. Sastri, Chintamani, Sir T. B. Sapru, and Mr T. B Parvate, Messrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya, R. P. Paranjype, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. S. A. Shinde, Messrs. C. R. Das, Mahomed Yakub, M. H. Kidwai, Mahomed Ali, M. A. Jinnah, President of the European Association, the Anglo-India Association, the Non-Brahmin Association, of the Christian Association, Mrs. Naidu, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Messrs. J. B. Petit, Baptista, S. Sriniwas Iyengar, Bhagwandas, N. C. Kelker, Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Mangal Singh, Lajpatrai, and himself, Mr. Nehru to act as Secretary.

Mr. C. R. Das seconded.

Mr. J. K. Mehta moved an amendment substituting the words "15th December 1924" instead of "15th March 1925."

Mr. Oosman Sobani seconded the amendment and Mr. Harisarvottam Rao supported it.

Mrs. Besant said the Constitution-framing would take several months.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

CONFERENCES AT BELGAUM.

Mr. Mahomed Ali then asked that all the annual Conferences of the several parties should be held at Belgaum, and even if it was not possible for all of them to joint the Congress he hoped they would meet together in a common meeting where the different Federations would put their heads together and come to a common understanding.

Mrs. Besant agreed to do to this and promised to hold her Conference at Belgaum. Mr. Chintamani agreed to induce his Council to hold their meeting at Belgaum. A representative of the Muslim League, Mr. Chagla also undertook to induce his Committee, and the Non-Brahmin party from Madras said although theirs was a Provincial organisation they would try their best to fall in with the general wishes. Mr. A. N. Surve undertook the task on behalf of his party, as his League was going to meet at Belgaum. Amid loud cheers the various announcements were made, and there was much rejoicing among them in the meeting.

Mr. Motilal Nehru then thanked the Presidents for their conduct of the meeting on both the days.

The Conference was then dissolved.

UNITY COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

HANDSOME DONATIONS FOR ITS EXPENSES.

The Committee appointed by the Conference to secure the union of all parties under the Congress flag held its first meeting at the Muzzafarabad Hall soon after the dissolution of Conference to discuss its programme of work. As a result of the discussion it was decided to invite the several party organisations throughout the country to submit by 20th December their respective conditions for re-entry into the Congress, together with their suggestions regarding the Swaraj scheme. We understand that Lala Harkishenlal has donated Rs. 5,000 for the expenses of the Committee while Messrs. Jayakar and Srinivas Iyengar have each donated Rs. 1,000 and a sum of Rs. 500 has been given on behalf of the Non-Brahmin Party for the purpose. The Committee will hold its second meeting on 15th January in Delhi.

MADRAS' PHONE RATES.

NEW TARIFF CRITICISED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to represent to the Government of India that the new telephone rates which the Madras Telephone Company proposed to introduce from 1st January next did not meet with the approval of the Indian commercial public and unless suitable modifications were made in the tariff the use of the telephone in Madras was likely to fall off considerably to the detriment of all concerned. The Committee suggested that the proposed measures rate should not exceed a fixed monthly payment of Rs. 10 with not less than two hundred free calls a month and if this was not acceptable, the flat rate should be adopted with a yearly payment of Rs. 200 for residential lines and Rs. 250 for business lines.

GUNTUR TALUK BOARD.

GOVT. CANCELS 'KHADAR' RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The president of the Guntur Taluq Board writes to the press stating that the Minister for Local Self-Government Madras has issued an order cancelling the resolution of the Guntur Taluq Board relating to the wearing of Khaddar by the Subordinates of the Taluq Board, and pupils and teachers as being in excess of the powers conferred on it by law.

BRITISH INCOME TAX REFUNDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It does not appear to be generally known that claims for refund of British Income Tax deducted from dividends, interest, rents etc., received from the Old Country can now be made for the whole period since April 5th 1920.

Formerly claims for recovery of tax were limited to three years. Now, however, under the Finance Act, 1923, this time limit has been extended to six years, but not so as to affect any years previous to 1920.

I might also point out that it makes no difference whether the income in question is derived from trustees in Great Britain, as in all cases a refund can be claimed.

I have gone into the matter very fully with the Inland Revenue lately, and if any of your readers are not aware of what claims can be preferred and will get in touch with me at 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S. W., I shall be happy to advise them.

Yours etc.,

WILFRED T. FERY.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has told Rakovsky that Britain refuses to ratify the treaties with Russia, because she believes that the Zinovieff letter is genuine.—Reuter.

St. Johns.—Leonard Reid has been found guilty of man-slaughter and sentenced to an year's imprisonment.

H. E. H. the Nizam laid the foundation stone of the Royal Library in the public gardens, on Thursday.

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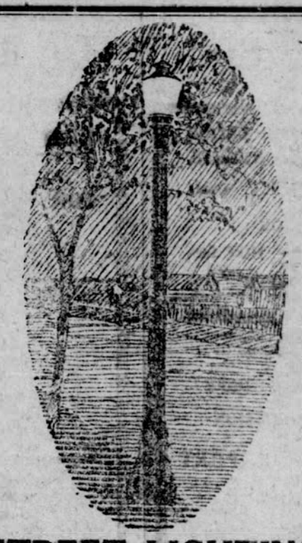

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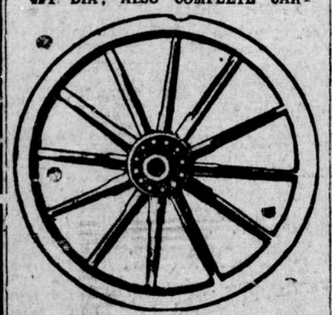

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